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WARNING: The Ministry of Health has determined that smoking is harmful to health.

The weather at major Swissair destinations

11.10.84

	MIN.	MAX.
AMSTERDAM	11	15
BRUSSELS	8	13
BUCHAREST	15	27
CHICAGO	13	28
COPENHAGEN	19	26
FRANKFURT	9	14
GENEVA	8	14
HELSINKI	4	10
HONG KONG	26	29
JERUSALEM	14	24
LONDON	9	15
MADRID	4	10
MONTREAL	14	24
NEW YORK	16	21
OSLO	7	12
PARIS	14	17
RIO DE JANEIRO	19	25
SÃO PAULO	19	25
STOCKHOLM	14	17
TOKYO	15	18
TORONTO	13	18
VIENNA	13	18
ZURICH	9	14

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swissair

THE WEATHER

Forecast: Today and Sabbath: hot and dry
Yesterday's Yesterday's Today's
Humidity Min-Max Max

Jerusalem	4	16-30	39
Golan	4	22-32	32
Nabatieh	4	22-32	32
Safad	7	21-29	29
Haifa Port	7	22-35	34
Tiberias	8	18-34	34
Nazareth	8	22-36	35
Alula	8	13-38	37
Shimon	11	18-34	33
Tel Aviv	11	17-31	31
B-G Airport	14	14-35	35
Jericho	19	18-39	39
Gaza	20	20-39	39
Burjatha	4	18-36	36
Elit	7	24-39	39

Assad off next week to Soviet Union

DAMASCUS (AP). - President Hafez Assad will make an official visit to the Soviet Union on Monday, the Syrian government news agency announced Wednesday.

The Syrian Arab News Agency said Assad, whose government is the closest Soviet ally in the Middle East, will be making a "working visit" at the invitation of the central committee of the Soviet Communist Party, the Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers.

Leopard calls at Dead Sea hotel

BEERSHEBA (Itim). - A leopard that entered the grounds of the Gali Zohar Hotel near the Dead Sea on Tuesday evening was frightened away by a Nature Reserves inspector after causing a commotion at the hotel.

The leopard was chasing a cat which he caught on the hotel grounds and began devouring. It would have been shot by the hotel's security officer but for the arrival of the Nature Reserves inspector, who insisted that it need not be killed.

Pro-Israel Christians rally in Jerusalem

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Some 3,000 supporters of Israel from 40 nations held a rally at Binyanei HaUma last night opening an annual week-long Feast of Tabernacles celebration.

Speakers at the rally, which included singing and dancing performances, all expressed their support for Jerusalem as capital of Israel.

During the week visitors will participate in the Jerusalem March, a tree-planting ceremony, and other activities. The event has been organized by the International Christian Embassy.

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HOME AND WORLD NEWS

Shamir on return from U.S.

No Lebanon pullback without Syrian guarantees

Israel will not withdraw from South Lebanon if it does not receive Syrian guarantees that terrorist activity in the region will cease, Vice-Premier Shamir said on Wednesday.

Speaking to reporters at Ben-Gurion Airport upon returning from the U.S., Shamir also said about the recent statements of Jordan's King Hussein and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, "If Egypt and Jordan are interested in peace, they will get peace. So far we have heard nothing to be encouraged by their declarations."

On his meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, Shamir said he received no promises from Gromyko in regard to the condition of Soviet Jews, but he believed the Soviets may understand Israel's stands on the Middle East and on Soviet Jewry better as a result of the meeting.

He said he sensed no change in Soviet policy since his last meeting with Gromyko three years ago. Shamir also said Israel has not promised the U.S. to make any far-reaching changes in Judea and Samaria.

During the first part of his 17-day stay in the U.S., the Foreign Minister met with 35 foreign ministers attending the opening session of the UN General Assembly, and met with Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmat Abdel Meguid for the first time in two years.

He said he found representatives of the Third World interested in renewing ties with Israel, and that Israel's status in the world has risen. The establishment of the national unity government has aroused great interest in Israel throughout the world, he said.

Peres asks U.S. Jews for economic help

By WALTER RUBY
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
NEW YORK. - Prime Minister Peres yesterday called on the American Jewish Community to play the role of a "third party" along with Israel and the U.S. government in strengthening Israel's economy.

Addressing the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations here, the prime minister hailed the American Jewish community as "a group which played an important role in bringing Israel and the U.S. together."

During his speech to the group, and in response to questions, Peres

presented an upbeat assessment of his talks this week in Washington with President Reagan, combined with a blunt and sobering appraisal of Israel's economic crisis. He stressed repeatedly that: "We are not asking the U.S. government to maintain our standard of living, or to subsidize the way we live. We shall again tighten our belts, reduce expenses, and restrain our budget."

While giving no details as to any specific offers the Reagan administration might have made to help the Israeli economy, Peres explained that Israel and the U.S. will set up three working groups to come up with plans and recommendations.

Peres also said that he had stressed in Washington that Israel intends to withdraw from Lebanon as soon as it can ensure its own security, whether or not Syria also withdraws its troops.

"We are not dependent on what the Syrians do. We do not consider Syria to be a charitable organization, and we are not waiting for favours from them," Peres said.

The prime minister added that it is up to Syria to decide whether it is in its interest to have Israeli troops only 16 miles from Damascus. Israel, he said, will be interested in learning whether "Unifil can fill the vacuum to be left by our withdrawal."

Delay in academic year threatened

Navon: We won't let universities be crippled

By GREER FAY CASHMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter
Education Minister Yitzhak Navon on Wednesday morning assured Prof. Haim Harari, chairman of the budget and planning committee of the Council for Higher Education, that the government will not permit financial considerations to cripple the universities.

But the Committee of Heads of Institutes of Higher Learning on Tuesday urged that the beginning of the academic year be postponed two weeks to allow Prime Minister Peres to settle outstanding financial differences between the Treasury, Finance Ministry, the universities and the students.

The universities are scheduled to open on October 28, but their

budgets, salary scales and tuition fees for the academic year have not yet been determined.

The committee called for the postponement after an emergency meeting with the grants committee of the Council for Higher Education. Representatives of the latter body reported inability to make headway in talks with Treasury officials. The Treasury has not yet paid its accumulated \$50 million debt to the universities, still outstanding from last year, and is intent on streamlining this year's budget for higher education.

A spokesman for the committee said that over the past two years university budgets have already been reduced in real terms by 20 per cent.

Rather than commence the new year of studies in an atmosphere of economic uncertainty and then be forced by insolvency to close, said the spokesman, the committee preferred to wait for Peres to arbitrate.

Meanwhile, a committee headed by Navon and charged with establishing a new scale of university tuition fees met Wednesday and failed to reach agreement.

Peres initiated the setting up of the committee, which includes representatives of the Education Ministry, the Treasury, the Council for Higher Education and the Students Union, on October 4. Navon predicted at that time that "only a miracle" could bring agreement between the committee's components.

Refuseniks write to Reagan, Mondale

MOSCOW (AP). - Five Leningrad refuseniks have written to President Ronald Reagan and to Democratic challenger Walter Mondale asking them to support their demand to leave the Soviet Union, one of the group said Wednesday.

A spokesman for the group dictated the letter, which he said was sent by Soviet mail to the U.S. Consulate in Leningrad, by telephone to the Associated Press in a call from Leningrad.

Signed by Grigory Vasserman, Arkady Goldman, Yakov Gorodetsky, Boris Elkin and Yevge-

nia Utevskaia, the letter urged Reagan and Mondale not to overlook human-rights issues as defined in the 1975 Helsinki Act for the sake of arms control.

IPO to collect signatures for greetings to refuseniks

During the intermission of the Israeli Philharmonic Orchestra concert on Sunday, October 14, conductor Zubin Mehta and violinist Isaac Stern will lead IPO members in collecting audience signatures on New Year greetings for refuseniks in the Soviet Union.

'15% of Egypt's budget went to military

CAIRO (AP). - Defence Minister Abdul-Halim Abu-Ghazala disclosed in the Cairo weekly *Al-Mussawwar* that Egypt's military spending in the fiscal year 1984-85 is less than 15 per cent of the national budget of 18 billion Egyptian pounds (\$21.5b.).

Military budgets in the years pre-dating the 1979 peace treaty with Israel exceeded 30 per cent of the national budget.

Abu-Ghazala said that Egypt had sold some of its old Soviet-supplied arms to cover the cost of modern arms purchases. He said the purchases amounted to more than \$24b. in recent years. He gave no further details.

Haifa councilman on leave until appeal

Jerusalem Post Reporter
HAIFA. - City councillor Avraham Hameiri has suspended his membership on the council pending the outcome of his appeal against conviction and sentence in a soccer bribery case.

Hameiri was found guilty by the Petah Tikva Magistrates Court last month of conspiracy to bribe a Maccabi Petah Tikva defender to throw a match against relegation-threatened Hapoel Haifa in May 1977. Three others were also sentenced.

Hameiri, who is also a leading Haifa Labour Council official, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and another three months suspended. Sentences were postponed until December 2 to enable the accused to appeal.

ALTERNATIVE - The fifth Fringe Theatre Festival is to open in Acre tomorrow and to run for four days.



Recent Ethiopian immigrants on parade after completing a pre-army Gadna training course. OC Manpower Branch Tat-Aluf Amos Yaron, head of Youth Alia Uri Gordon and Gadna Commander Aluf-Mishne Uri Manos were present at the ceremony.

'Sulha' slated in South Lebanon

Post Defence Correspondent
Druse and Shi'ite villagers in Southern Lebanon this morning are expected to meet for a formal *sulha* (reconciliation ceremony) following the massacre last month of 15 Shi'ites in the village of Sukhmour.

The reconciliation was arranged by South Lebanese Army Commander Gen. Antoine Lahad.

The 15 Druse being held by the SLA in Hasbaya for their part in the massacre reportedly will be released as a result of the *sulha*.

OC Northern Command Uri Or

told Lahad on Succot eve that *sulha* between the conflicting parties would not suffice, and the murderers must be brought to trial.

IDF destroys terrorists' houses in South Lebanon

METULLA (Itim). - The Israel Defence Forces have destroyed three houses in South Lebanon which were used by terrorists, the first time such an action has been carried out there.

The IDF destroyed two houses in Mashara and one in Najdal Balhis on Tuesday.

An IDF patrol was attacked with small arms fire near the village of Meduha in eastern sector of South Lebanon yesterday. There were no casualties. The soldiers returned fire.

Two die on roads

ACRE (Itim). - A 26-year-old Acre resident was killed and seven youths were hurt in three car accidents on Wednesday night in the western Galilee.

Yitzhak Ben-Abu died when the car he was travelling in struck an electricity pylon on the Haifa-Acre road.

Last night, 86-year-old Shmuel Einstein died in Rishon LeZion after he was hit while crossing Rehov Herzl at a traffic light.

Maccabi dazzle Steava 131-88

By DON GOULD
Post Basketball Reporter
TEL AVIV. - Maccabi Tel Aviv, playing with reckless abandon, devastated Steava of Bucharest 131-88 last night at Yad Eiyahu to complete a convincing two-game sweep of their European Cup basketball encounter.

Only 2,000 fans were on hand to watch Maccabi put on one of their best shows in years.

Kevin Magee scored almost at will and finished with 33 points, while Mickey Berkowitz added 32 and produced half a dozen steals as he exhibited some of the best passing in his career.

In Haifa, Hapoel Haifa climbed their way into the second round of the Kora Cup with 112-74 victory over the Pirelli club Ionio. Haifa had also won the first leg game in Greece last week.

10km. memorial race

A 10km. race in memory of Oren Hadary of Kibbutz Geshet Haziv in Western Galilee will be held tomorrow. He was killed during the Yom Kippur War at the Suez Canal.

The race gets under way at 3 p.m. with participants requested to be at the kibbutz starting point north of Nahariya by 2 p.m.

Firemen to strike unless labour contract signed today

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter
HAIFA. - The country's 900 firemen announced yesterday that they will start an indefinite strike from midday today unless the Union of the Local Authorities Union signs a new labour contract with them.

Firemen will leave their stations and will not respond to any calls, even in cases of life or death, the head of their union, Ovadia Zvi, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

The firemen have been working to rule since the breakdown of their pay talks on Wednesday. Zvi blamed the local authorities for the impasse and said it would be responsible for "whatever happens" if the firemen are forced to strike.

Zvi said representatives of the Firemen's Union and the local au-

thorities met on Wednesday, to sign the new labour contract that had been agreed between the sides after four months of negotiations. But at the last minute the authorities announced their rejection of a clause granting an extra hour bonus to all firemen who work an eight-hour day. The local authorities union said the bonus should only be given to shift workers.

"We don't accept that there is any difference between firemen who work during the day and those on shifts. We thought all these points had been agreed, but it seems the local authorities were looking for an excuse not to sign the new contract," said Zvi.

Today's weather forecast is for the heat wave to continue, thereby greatly increasing the risk of fires.

PERES ON PULLOUT

(Continued from Page One)

cus" on the eastern front.

Besides Lebanon, U.S. officials also welcomed the positions outlined by Peres on a host of other issues, including ways to improve the "quality of life" for Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza, to strengthen Israeli-Egyptian ties and to enlist Jordanian involvement in the Arab-Israeli peace process.

In their final breakfast session Wednesday morning, Peres and Shultz had a private chat reportedly focusing on Jordan, U.S. and Israeli officials declined to provide details other than to note that both men felt King Hussein had not yet offered his final word on entering into peace talks with Israel.

Throughout his visit, Peres has held out the hope of convincing Hussein to follow the late Egyptian president Anwar Sadat's lead by

negotiating peace directly with Israel.

Before Sadat came to Jerusalem in November, 1977, Peres said, the Egyptian leader had also said he would never recognize or negotiate with Israel. But Sadat changed his mind - something Hussein might yet do as well.

U.S. and Israeli officials have welcomed the meeting this week between Hussein and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, although they have been reluctant to predict that it might result in any immediate willingness on the part of Jordan to join the peace process.

U.S. officials said they especially appreciated Peres's readiness to try to accommodate U.S. political and diplomatic concerns in the peace process. "He's not a 'no-sayer,' one diplomat said, "he wants to be helpful."

PRICE BOOSTS

(Continued from Page One)

and Trade Ministry that two competing companies had raised their prices at the same time - which constitutes illegal cartelization.

Another complaint against supermarket chains, particularly Histadrut-affiliated stores and the Shekem stores, is that they are doing nothing to educate the public to shop wisely.

For example, the law requires every item for sale to carry a price. If the law were enforced and chains paid stiff fines for breaking it, we might see price tags on goods again. But few shoppers complain, and the government, it seems, almost never uses its inspectors.

The result is that the supermarket chains' policy forces customers not to pay attention to prices.

One excuse chains make for this policy is that at the current rate of inflation they need several full-time workers just to change prices. This costs money and the expense, they say, is passed on to the customer. A second excuse they give is that under the code system now used, it is

difficult to print both code and price. In fact, tags put on products have digits which are sometimes four digits long and which could look like prices. A further catch, for some reason found only in Israel, is that supermarkets do not put clear large signs with the prices above the goods. Instead signs, sometimes small, are put in arbitrary places, sometimes metres away from the products they refer to.

So it is not surprising that many shoppers no longer check prices, but blindly take an item and put it in their basket.

When we complained about this to one supermarket manager, he responded, "This is not America. We don't have space here to list prices. The list is over there (about three metres away)."

At another store we were sent to the cashier to find out an unlisted price.

Prices in supermarkets listed in big letters and numbers could be the first step in a campaign to encourage wise shopping. The question is whether the supermarkets are interested in promoting such a thing.

BENNO SCHOTZ sculptor

passed away in his 94th year on 11 October 1984 (י"ד תשרי תשמ"ד) in Glasgow, Scotland.

Beloved husband of the late Milly Father of Cherna and Arnel Grandfather of Abigail

The Family

WILLY JONAS

passed away on October 4, 1984.

Kate Jonas
Lea Hirschfeld and family
Channa and Gad Jonas
and family, Haifa

UAHC Youth Programs in Israel shares the grief of Beit Yehel in the untimely passing of

YONI MAXIMON

The Knesset
Office of the Sergeant-at-Arms
During Hol Hamo'ed Succot, the Knesset will be open to the public on
Sunday, October 14, 1984 and
Tuesday, October 16, 1984
between 8 a.m. and 1 p.m.

DIESEL SUBS

(Continued from Page One)

ing diesel submarines." U.S. Navy officials were quoted as saying, "It would not want to stop after filling Israel's order...strategic arguments then would be bolstered by political pleas from the company and employees."

According to the newspaper, Israel currently owns three British-built diesel submarines and would like to buy three more with a German design. "But it does not want the ships built in West Germany because that could give the Germans justification for selling arms to Saudi Arabia," U.S. officials said.

In addition, Israel would have an easier time using U.S. military aid for vessels produced in America.

MOSES I. RICHMAN

Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.
October 10, 1984

a husband, father, and grandfather whose strength and character will live in the mind of his family.

Harold Richman and family

The Management and Staff of the "Israel Experience Productions Ltd."

Czech poet chosen for Nobel Prize

STOCKHOLM (AP). — Jaroslav Seifert, 83-year-old national poet of Czechoslovakia despite his anti-communist views, yesterday became the country's first winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature.

Sources in Stockholm said it was believed that Seifert, described as a semi-invalid who has trouble walking, is currently hospitalized in his home country.

The 18-member Swedish Academy of Letters said it honored Seifert, little-known outside his country and Central Europe, "for his poetry which, endowed with richness, sensuality and rich inventiveness, provides a liberating image of the indomitable spirit and versatility of man."

His Swedish publisher said he understands Seifert wants to come to Stockholm in December to receive the prize and that he thinks the Prague authorities will let him.

Born in a workers' district of Prague in 1901, Seifert published his first collection of poems, *City in Years*, in 1920, the year before he joined the Communist Party.

Disillusioned by a 1925 trip to the Soviet Union, he quit the party in 1929, lambasting it as "anti-intellectual."

As chairman of the Czech writers' association in 1968, he sharply criticized the Soviet-led invasion of his country and he was among the first signatories of the intellectual dis-

sent manifesto, Charter 77. Nonetheless, Czech dissidents do not consider him a political person.

His high popularity in his home country apparently has protected Seifert from persecution by the authorities. The Communist government, which has criticized him for "impure social ambition," allowed publication of two of his collections of poems in the 1970s, testifying to his stature as poet.

Each prize carries this year a cash stipend of 1.65m. Swedish kronor, equal to about \$193,000, and will be awarded as usual on December 10, the anniversary of scientist Alfred Nobel's death.

Red Sea 99% free of mines, Cairo says

CAIRO (AP). — The Red Sea is now 99 per cent clean of mines following a multinational search operation, Defence Minister Abdel-Halim Abu-Ghazala said in a local magazine interview.

He told the state-owned weekly *Al-Mussawwar* that the recent discovery of a modern Soviet-made mine in the Gulf of Suez, the Red Sea's northwestern branch, had strengthened Egyptian suspicions that Libya was responsible for underwater explosions that damaged 19 ships since July 9.

He ruled out any Soviet involvement in the mine-laying, "because the Soviets definitely have an interest in Red Sea security."

Abu-Ghazala said his estimate of per cent "is just a matter of reckoning with any possibility, because nothing is absolute in our world except God."

At Egypt's invitation, mine-hunting units from the U.S., Britain, France and Italy joined Egyptian minesweepers in the search for mines in the Suez Gulf and Egyptian territorial waters in the Red Sea.

American, French and Dutch contingents likewise scoured the waters off Saudi Arabia and the Soviets were reported to have helped South Yemen in a similar effort.

American and French units left Egypt last month, the Italians were scheduled to leave on Wednesday and the British in a few days.

Abu-Ghazala stopped short of saying that Egypt had any conclusive proof against Libya, which has denied any involvement. He reiterated his earlier call for "a common Arab strategy" to guarantee Red Sea security.

Noting that a substantial part of the world's oil goes through the Red Sea and that current pipeline construction projects will further increase the volume of oil traffic, Abu-Ghazala said, "I sincerely believe that Red Sea security in the coming years will be linked to the very national survival of all Arab countries and not only those overlooking the sea," he said.

"I hereby warn against the threat of the Red Sea becoming a new danger zone unless we Arabs and Africans act in a way that would make its security a regional and collective responsibility," he added.

WASHINGTON (AP). — With the label of underdog in dispute, Vice-President George Bush, a Republican, and his Democratic challenger in the November elections Geraldine Ferraro squared off last night for a 90-minute debate that was being watched closely not only for what they say but how they say it in the first man-versus-woman national political forum.

Both camps deemed their candidates ready for the 9 p.m. EDT (2 a.m. today in Israel) meeting in the Philadelphia Civic Centre.

Unlike last Sunday's match between President Reagan and his challenger Walter Mondale, which was limited to domestic policy, there were to be no limits on last night's topics.

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reckoning with any possibility, because nothing is absolute in our world except God."

At Egypt's invitation, mine-hunting units from the U.S., Britain, France and Italy joined Egyptian minesweepers in the search for mines in the Suez Gulf and Egyptian territorial waters in the Red Sea.

American, French and Dutch contingents likewise scoured the waters off Saudi Arabia and the Soviets were reported to have helped South Yemen in a similar effort.

American and French units left Egypt last month, the Italians were scheduled to leave on Wednesday and the British in a few days.

Abu-Ghazala stopped short of saying that Egypt had any conclusive proof against Libya, which has denied any involvement. He reiterated his earlier call for "a common Arab strategy" to guarantee Red Sea security.

Noting that a substantial part of the world's oil goes through the Red Sea and that current pipeline construction projects will further increase the volume of oil traffic, Abu-Ghazala said, "I sincerely believe that Red Sea security in the coming years will be linked to the very national survival of all Arab countries and not only those overlooking the sea," he said.

"I hereby warn against the threat of the Red Sea becoming a new danger zone unless we Arabs and Africans act in a way that would make its security a regional and collective responsibility," he added.

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Residents of Beirut's Sabra and Shatilla refugee camps on Wednesday carry the coffin of Francoise Kesteman, one of three terrorists intercepted and killed by the IDF in South Lebanon on September 23. Kesteman's mother is at centre. The French terrorist's photo is seen at left. (UPI telephoto)

Record U.S. tax-evasion case settled

NEW YORK (Reuters). — The Marc Rich companies yesterday agreed to pay the U.S. government about \$200 million in fines and interest to settle the biggest tax-evasion case in American history.

But criminal charges against Swiss oil trader Marc Rich and his partner Pincus Green remain. The U.S. attorney for Manhattan, Rudolph Giuliani, told a federal court in New York.

Federal Judge Shirley Kram accepted the settlement stemming from illegal oil trading by Marc Rich and Company A.G. of Switzerland and its U.S. subsidiary Marc Rich

and Company International Ltd. The settlement includes \$150m. in back taxes, \$21m. in fines already paid for failure to produce the subpoenaed documents, plus interest on back taxes.

Giuliani told the judge that the settlement represented "the largest amount ever recovered in a U.S. income-tax case."

As part of the settlement, each company pleaded guilty to 38 counts of making false statements to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service relating to crude oil transactions.

In addition, the U.S. subsidiary, now known as Clarendon Ltd. also

pleaded guilty to two counts of tax evasion totalling \$48m.

In accepting the pleas, Judge Kram imposed additional maximum fines of \$380,000 on the parent company and \$400,000 dollars on its U.S. subsidiary. The two companies were also requested to pay nearly \$33,000 in court costs.

As part of the settlement, both companies will be permitted to resume their U.S. operations, which were suspended when the charges were brought in September 1983.

But Rich and Green, currently fugitives, still face individual charges of tax evasion.

Eight million hit by drought in Ethiopia

NAIROBI, Kenya (AP). — More than eight million people are suffering from a decade-long drought that now affects 14 of 16 administrative regions of Ethiopia, the UN Children's Fund said yesterday.

The UNICEF office in Nairobi released an assessment of the Ethiopian drought after representatives of the organization attended a meeting of Ethiopian officials and international donor agencies on Monday in

Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital.

The statement quoted Daawit Wolde Giorgis, head of Ethiopia's drought relief effort, as saying there has been a further dramatic decrease in rainfall at 19 of 26 weather stations.

Giorgis reiterated criticism of international agencies for not responding quickly enough to his pro-Soviet government's request for 450,000 metric tons of grain needed through June, 1985.

China again warns U.S. on arms deal

PEKING (AP). — China's leader Deng Xiaoping said yesterday that American arms sales to Taiwan could cause an "eruption" in U.S.-Chinese relations, and declared his forces have the power to blockade the island, Japanese visitors reported.

Deng also admitted for the first time that China had differences with North Korea, its closest ally, they said.

The chairman of the Communist Party Central Advisory Commission met for 90 minutes with a group from Japan's Komeito (Clean Government Party), which briefed Japanese reporters on Deng's remarks.

"There is the possibility of an eruption between China and the U.S. if there is no resolution of the

Taiwan problem," they quoted Deng as saying.

They said Deng added that he told U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger here last year: "Now China does not have the military force to invade and occupy Taiwan, but we have the military power to blockade the Taiwan Straits."

Deng reiterated that China supports North Korea's proposal for peaceful reunification of North and South Korea, the Japanese said, but they also quoted him as saying: "We do not necessarily agree with some policies made by North Korea."

It was the first time any senior Communist leader has admitted that Peking does not always concur with the Pyongyang regime, which has become increasingly isolated internationally.

Threat of an attack on U.S. embassy in Cyprus

NICOSIA (AP). — A Cypriot newspaper reported yesterday that a group of terrorists, either Arabs or Iranians, planned to crash an explosive-laden small plane onto the U.S. Embassy here.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman refused comment on the report published in the right-wing, pro-West *Alithia* daily.

A Cyprus government spokesman said the police increased security around the embassy the previous day after receiving information that "a terrorist attack was to take place against the American Embassy."

Kathy Sullivan: America's first woman spacewalker

CAPE CANAVERAL (AP). — Astronaut Kathy Sullivan yesterday became America's first woman spacewalker, floating outside the shuttle Challenger with a male colleague to test tools and techniques for refueling spent satellites.

Sullivan and astronaut David Leestma moved gingerly into the open cargo bay, bundled in \$2.1 million space suits that protected them from radiation, micrometeorites and the extremes of heat and cold outside the orbiting ship.

The first woman to take a space walk was Svetlana Savitskaya, a Soviet cosmonaut, who performed a three-hour test of a tool for welding

and soldering aboard Salyut 7 on July 25.

Leestma, a 35-year-old navy lieutenant-commander, was the first to leave Challenger's airlock, slipping out and quickly clamping a 15-metre safety tether onto a guideline running the 18-metre length of the bay.

Sullivan, a 33-year-old ocean geologist, followed in 4 minutes and attached herself to the guideline.

"This is really great," she said as she moved outside.

Challenger was 383km. above the earth, streaking at 28,000kph. Sullivan and Leestma were to spend 3½ hours outside.

ISRAEL-SYRIA LOSSES

(Continued from Page One)

shows that Israel bears a far heavier military burden in financial terms than any of its Arab neighbours.

What Israel spent in 1982 (the latest year for which these figures are available) represented 44.6 per cent of total government spending (compared with 33 per cent three years earlier) and 35.7 per cent of its gross national product. Syria's spending was only 29.1 per cent of government spending (a reduction of some 5 per cent compared with 1979) and was only 13.4 per cent of its GNP.

The Saudi figure, too, was under 30 per cent of total government spending (a reduction of around 3 per cent) and represented under 18 per cent of its GNP.

In 1982, Israel spent \$6.879b. on defence, Syria \$2.474b., Egypt \$2.495b., Iraq \$8.127b. and Saudi Arabia \$2.062b.

In 1983, Middle East countries among them spent \$72b. on the military sector, of which 39 per cent was spent by states comprising the

Gulf Co-operation Council; 18 per cent by Egypt; Israel, Lebanon and Syria, and 38 per cent by Iran and Iraq.

The institute comments that "there is no indication that defence expenditures have decreased in 1984. The continuing Arabian Gulf war, the cost of which can only be estimated, and the fear of its escalation have forced surrounding states to continue to buy arms in substantial quantities, despite reduced revenues and large current-account deficits."

The institute is of the view that the balance of forces between Iran and Iraq "is now such that neither appears likely to be able to gain a decisive military advantage in the war, although political and economic factors could still have a major impact on whether to continue the war or to negotiate a ceasefire."

What the institute terms "The Palestinian

THE STATE of Israel, which has been setting all kinds of negative records in the economic sphere, might have just put itself in the Guinness Book of Records by having three prime ministers in less than seven days this week.

The first, of course, was Prime Minister Shimon Peres, who left for America in the wee hours of Sunday morning. The second was Deputy Premier Yitzhak Navon, who filled in as acting premier while both Peres and Vice Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir were in the U.S. And the third is Vice Premier Shamir, who returned just before the Succot holiday and took up his rightful place as the PM's first alternate until Peres himself returns early next week.

During his brief "term of office," Navon took his job seriously, shutting out from his offices at the Ministry of Education to check incoming and outgoing messages at the Prime Minister's Office in the Jerusalem Kirya.

INCIDENTALLY, our fifth president and current education minister has come in for some criticism as the possessor of the largest ministerial automobile. After considerable inquiry, we have discovered that Navon's car is an Oldsmobile. In the meantime, three non-Socialist members of the cabinet have given up their Volvos in favour of smaller cars. They are Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein of Shinui, Minister-without-Portfolio Yigael Harvitz of Ometz, and Minister for Special Duties Ezer Weizman of Yahad. Actually, Ezer is not in need of a car. After all, he is the owner of both the agency which imports Daihatsu automobiles from Japan, and the Avis car-rental firm.

IN SHAMIR'S absence, the amount of Liberal talk on a possible break-up of the Likud alliance with Herut has increased in volume. The most senior Liberal Party figure so far to have gone public in favour of divorce is Arye Dultzin, chairman of the Jewish Agency/World Zionist Organization. Dultzin's move follows statements by such lesser—but still impor-

PREMIER IN TRIPLICATE

PUBLIC FACES / Mark Segal



Shimon Peres



Yitzhak Navon



Yitzhak Shamir



Ariel Sharon



Avraham Shapira

tant—Liberal figures as Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo (Chich) Lahat, former Knesset speaker Menachem Savidor and Yitzhak Berman, former deputy finance minister Yehzekel Flomin, and ex-MK (but still maverick) Dror Zeigerman. Another party figure who has expressed doubts about the Likud's capacity to survive is MK Ariel Weinstein, who is considered close to Justice Minister Moshe Nissim.

THE PROTRACTED absence abroad of Minister of Tourism Avraham (Abraham) Shapira has prompted some unkind remarks from key figures in the hotel and tourism industries. They are saying that Shapira, an experienced fence-sitter, is staying away in order to avoid taking sides in the brewing Herut-Liberal crisis.

ONE EXPLANATION for the serious and sober tone adopted by Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon is that Arik is busy building a new image. That, it is contended, is in keeping with his drive to promote himself as "Herut leader/alternate," while his rival on that front, Deputy Premier David Levy, is occupied in

his role as the cabinet's bad boy. Sharon, we have been told, gets much of his economic advice from Agudat Yisrael's Avraham Shapira, the Carmel Carpets magnate and chairman of the Likud-led coalition in the 10th Knesset. In any event, Sharon has been a regular guest for *glatt-kosher* Friday luncheon at Shapira's home.

YOUNG HERUTNIKS were pointedly not invited to the first meeting of the young members of the Liberal and Labour parties, which took place recently. On the Liberal side, the delegation included Eli Hillel of Dimous; Yosef Goldberg, chairman of the Metulla council; Gad Assulin, chairman of the Dead Sea Development Co.; Doron Grupper, assistant director-general of the Agriculture Bank (and son of former minister Pessah Grupper); and Shlomo Tal. The Labour group included Eli de Castro, the mayor of Acre; Micha Goldman, chairman of the Kfar Tavor council; Azor council chairman Yitzhak Eliashiv; Haim Zesler, a member of the Histadrut Central Committee; Ran Kochan of

the United Kibbutz Movement; and Ze'ev Ofek, director of the Lavon Institute. The group called on their two parties to re-establish their historic relationship of amity and cooperation.

STRANGE SUPPORT. Labour and Social Affairs Minister Moshe Katzav has been complaining about his exclusion from the ministerial economic committee, and asking out loud why Shamir named Minister-without-Portfolio Moshe Arens to that key panel in his stead. Katzav's complaint has not had much support from his Likud colleagues, while cabinet colleagues Mordechai (Motta) Gur of Labour, and Yigael Harvitz (Ometz), have come out strongly on Katzav's behalf.

DEPARTMENT OF ANOMALY. The Association of Probation Officers has protested, in a letter to Prisons Commissioner Mordechai Wertheimer, over the way Jewish underground suspects are being granted access to their young co-inmates at the Tel Mond prison. The accused terrorists, it appears, are

being used as "education officers," and one of them, Natan Natanson, even teaches citizenship at the prison. Wonder how Natanson handles the section on the rule of law.

AN ESTIMATED 20 million viewers saw the first two episodes of Abba Eban's new TV series, *Civilization and the Jews*. Eban, just back from the U.S., reports that the Public Broadcasting System took the unprecedented step of showing the first two episodes twice during one week, a total of four hours of precious network time. In recognition of his educational efforts, Eban has been made Man of the Year by the U.S. Synagogue Council, a representative body of the three major branches of U.S. Jewry.

While in Manhattan, Eban met Dr. Henry Kissinger, who was busy making appearances in President Ronald Reagan's re-election campaign. What did Dr. K. expect to get out of it? "Probably less than you did," he told Eban.

Eban will be back in the U.S. next week, to address a Weizmann Institute dinner at the Waldorf-

Astoria. The affair, chaired by World Zionist Organization head Edgar Bronfman, will also feature a reading of some of Dr. Chaim Weizmann's writings by actress Aviva Marks, who will fly over especially for the event.

MORE DINNERS. Dr. Henry Kissinger and Senator Christopher Dodd of Connecticut were recently presented with honorary Ph.D. degrees at a Haifa university dinner in New York. The event was chaired by Sigmond Storchitz, president of Haifa University's American Friends. Kissinger, we have been told, was persuaded to accept the degree by Haifa U. president Ephraim (Eppy) Evron.

AND MORE HONOURS. Yosef Buchman, leader of the Frankfurt Jewish community and donor of a \$1 million Tel Aviv University scholarship fund, was honoured by TAU president Prof. Moshe Many at a recent festive ceremony in the German city. At the same time, Many and Prof. Hartwig Kelm, president of the Wolfgang Goethe University of Frankfurt, signed a cooperation

agreement between their two institutions.

A PLANELOAD of Hatikva Quarter teenagers enjoyed a novel Rosh Hashana present from El Al and the Interline Club—a bird's-eye view of the country. El Al spokesman Nahman Kleinman told me that the club, which has 300 members, got together to pay for the day's outing, which took the 12- and 13-year-olds over Tel Aviv, to Haifa and Galilee, south to Masada and then to Jerusalem, where they had a bus tour of the capital.

HAIFA TECHNION President Prof. Josef Singer has been re-elected president of the International Congress of Aeronautical Scientists (ICAS), extending his first term which began in 1982.

ONE OF ISRAEL'S top architects, Arye Elhanani was honoured at a recent U.S. Embassy ceremony, when Ambassador Samuel Lewis conferred upon him the fellowship of the prestigious American Institute of Architecture. Elhanani was unable to travel to the U.S. for the ceremony there, when another 10 of the world's leading architects were similarly honoured.

YOUTH WORK. Ann Bialik, wife of Presidents' Conference Chairman Kenneth Bialik, is also head of the U.S. Friends of the local "Youth in Distress" programme, which has raised a quarter of a million dollars for its important work. The programme's director, Mike Naftali, told me they were looking forward to Mrs. Bialik's visit October 17-20, when they would show her how she and her friends in the U.S. have helped Israel's problem children help themselves.

SETTING the record straight dept. When reporting on Premier Shimon Peres's formation of a "pantry" Saturday night forum of Labour ministers similar to the late Golda Meir's kitchen, we failed to mention that Ezer Weizman, the minister for special projects, is a member of that forum.

Getting on Reagan's good side

By WOLF BLITZER / Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — The Reagan administration was clearly impressed by the combined performance of Prime Minister Peres and Vice Premier Shamir in Washington.

Senior U.S. officials of course were fully aware of the differences separating the two leaders. They were expecting some combined weakness and paralysis of action as a result. But they liked the way the two men delicately handled their respective roles during the summit with President Reagan, the several separate sessions with Secretary of State George Shultz and the various other meetings.

All in all, U.S. officials agreed, Israel's cause was certainly strengthened during their visit.

Israeli officials for their part seemed almost overjoyed. "I am leaving Washington reassured about the nature of U.S. support and understanding for Israel," Peres told reporters.

White House officials said shortly after his two-hour meeting with Peres that Reagan was gratified by the very warm statement of support he heard from the Prime Minister in the White House Rose Garden. With dozens of reporters, photographers and television crews on hand, Peres gave the impression of perhaps even endorsing Reagan in his bid for re-election against Democratic challenger Walter Mondale.

"I found in the White House a true friend of Israel who understands our problems and dilemmas," Peres declared, looking directly at Reagan.

Washington commentators, including NBC-TV's diplomatic correspondent Martin Kalb, could not help but interpret Peres's statement as a sort of endorsement even though Peres the next day met with Mondale in New York and went out of his way to describe the Democratic candidate as a strong friend of Israel as well.

Still, the Americans suspected that Peres—like so many others—had already concluded that Reagan was going to win and Israel should get on his good side now.

Responding to many questions about any possible improper interference in domestic American politics, Peres repeatedly noted that his visit was based on "Israeli and not American timing." He had critical matters to discuss with Reagan which could not wait.

His warm statement regarding Reagan was exactly what the Republican leader wanted to hear, especially in the aftermath of his rather poor performance against Mondale in the first of two nationally televised debates.

Reagan is still very much the overwhelming favourite to win the November 6 contest. But Mondale made a dent and Reagan was anxious to reverse the momentum.

THE NEW prime minister arrived in Washington with Reagan already in

a positive mood toward Israel, ready to strengthen the new national unity government as well as Peres personally. That helps explain why Reagan was at pains to praise the national unity government during his closing remarks at the Rose Garden ceremony.

Administration officials later insisted that the president meant every word of it. He was truly impressed by the willingness of both the Labour and Likud leader to bury their differences for the time being "in the national interest."

What Reagan, Shultz and other administration leaders also appreciated was the fact that Peres—unlike former prime minister Menachem Begin—did not lecture Washington. The new prime minister, backed by Shamir, offered a cogent, reasoned and rather unemotional assessment of the military and economic predicament facing Israel.

He conceded that Israel had made some mistakes. It is now a difficult condition and needs U.S. assistance. But there are broader reasons for seeking U.S. support—Israel, after all, represents a strategic asset for the U.S. in an important part of the world.

Appearing Wednesday on ABC-TV's *Good Morning America*, the prime minister specifically cited the U.S.-Soviet rivalry in the Middle East to underscore the need for a militarily strong Israel.

Thus, despite earlier Labour criticism of the Likud-led coalition for agreeing to the U.S. condition that enhanced strategic cooperation be aimed against the perceived Soviet threat in the region, Peres himself appeared to go along with that line of thinking by the time he left Washington. This was also the impression he left with the Reagan administration.

What Washington especially appreciated, a U.S. official said, was that there were no "sanctioning" speeches about the Holocaust and Western/Christian guilt.

IN RETURN, the prime minister basically received what he sought. In effect, Reagan has assured Israel of an economic "safety net"—meaning that if Israel's economy gets into further trouble, the international banking and financial institutions will be assured that the U.S. will

come to the rescue. The banks will not have to worry about their loans in Israel. Washington in effect is guaranteeing them.

That was the gist of Reagan's statement regarding Israel's balance of payments "difficulties." "Should such problems arise," Reagan effectively told Wall Street and other financial centres, "the U.S. government will work closely with the Israeli government to avert them."

There may not have been any announcements of specific sums of additional economic and military aid to Israel, but Peres was assured that such assistance will be forthcoming next year. In the meantime, the administration has decided to go along with the Congressional desire that the entire \$1.2 billion in approved economic assistance be provided right away rather than spread out over the next year. That should alleviate any immediate foreign exchange problems facing Israel.

Peres conceded at a Washington news conference on Wednesday that he had raised some specific figures of needed U.S. aid during his talks. He refused to cite them publicly.

The new joint American-Israeli economic committee will begin its sessions in the next few days. Members of Congress and the Knesset as well as private business and labour union leaders from both countries will be asked to participate. Their deliberations could set the stage for a formal Israeli request early next year for almost double the current amount of combined economic and military aid for Israel. But a \$4b. Israeli request is not necessarily automatically translated into a \$4b. aid package.

Traditionally, an administration in power has always cut the Israeli request. Congresses, on the other hand, have very often increased the administration-recommended sums during the lengthy legislative process.

ALL OF THIS does not mean that Washington and Jerusalem are in full agreement on everything. The administration still wants to see Israel's proposed \$1b. budget cut fully implemented.

U.S. officials, especially Shultz and Professor Herbert Stein, his chief adviser on the Israeli economy,

also are anxiously looking for some major structural changes in the Israeli economy—on indexation, government subsidies and productivity.

But Peres, with the strong support of Shamir, made an excellent start. On this there was strong U.S. agreement.

The Americans recognized that it must have been rather awkward—and even painful—for Shamir to play second fiddle to Peres after having served as prime minister once himself. But Shamir was a gentleman who acted graciously, refusing to upstage the prime minister. They demonstrated that they have a common interest in seeing this political experiment in Israel succeed.

One of Shamir's aides commented: "I hope that Peres acts the same way toward Shamir when they reverse roles."

The Americans also know there is another former prime minister in the cabinet—namely Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin—as well as a former president, Education Minister Yitzhak Navon. There is also some other respected talent, including former defence ministers Ezer Weizman and Moshe Arens as well as former chiefs of staff Haim Bar-Lev and Mordechai Gur—all of which adds up to some impressive experience in Jerusalem, according to senior U.S. officials.

Peres left Washington a very happy man. U.S. and Israeli officials said he had every reason to be happy, although his return to Israel and the realization of the enormous economic, military and political problems still facing his country should quickly put a damper on any overly optimistic or prolonged glee.

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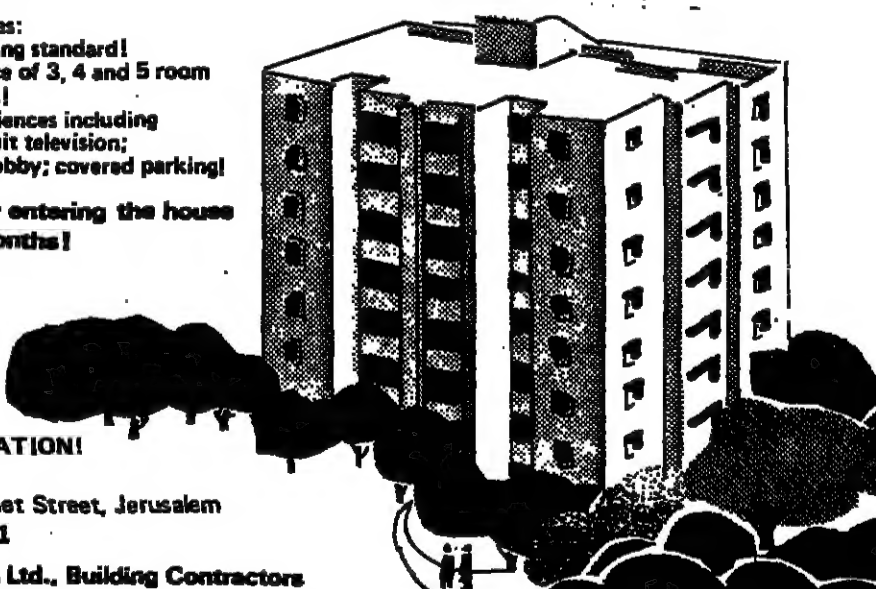
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THE ECONOMIC crisis can be resolved without doing irreparable damage to the social services. There is plenty of slack to be taken in, by eliminating overlap and duplication. But that involves closing redundant departments and dismantling activities that are no longer needed.

The failure of this cabinet so far is that it can't do it, "states Nissim Baruch. He has just walked out of his job as director-general of the Treasury after less than four months in office. "They aren't able to pit themselves against the vested interests, despite the wide support they enjoy in the Knesset and country. Yet they call themselves a government of national unity."

BUT WON'T the proposed cuts in health, education and social welfare reduce the services supplied to the public and therefore handicap the country's progress?

If that were so, the government's reticence could be understood. But according to Baruch a tremendous amount can be done without sacrificing the interests of the public. Unfortunately, the authorities are not capable of tackling even that.

"A sizeable economy can be made in the medical services by the simple device of letting the National Insurance Institute collect all health-fund contributions. The institute mobilizes its own monthly dues from the whole population; it could take on this extra chore at no cost to speak of, as was made clear by the Solar Committee seven years ago," (Baruch was a member of the committee.)

"If that change were made, the tax-collecting offices (Ishchot ha'mass) of the Histadrut and other organizations could be liquidated, eliminating over a thousand superfluous posts."

"Greater savings still could be achieved by instituting a national health service to replace Kupat Holim Clalit, but who will stand up to the Histadrut?"

WHAT OTHER innocuous trimmings can be made? "Pupils are distributed between schools of different religious and non-religious trends, with the result that many classes are too small. A process of consolidation could be arranged that does not offend religious susceptibilities, yet saves superfluous teaching staff."

"But then you've got the problem of firing redundant teachers, and pressures against that are sufficient to block the reform."

"Similar economies are possible in the social welfare sector. A problem arises of backward children needing particular attention in the schools. The subject grew to a veritable industry, with batteries of special teachers and psychologists."

"Aid of this kind is necessary in poor areas like Shechem, Ha-Tikva or Masara. But in Rehavia, Talbieh, North Tel Aviv? Do we have to supply expensive facilities free of charge there, too?"

"Children of the well-to-do who find it hard to keep up are not at risk; the parents will provide any special coaching at their own expense; and why shouldn't they?"

"Services for the needy have been transformed into universal services with a lavish hand. At a time when the government is overspending dangerously, such outlays are not justified."

REMEDIES CANNOT be completely painless; if they were, no government would be needed. Happily the condition of the patient does not warrant major surgery; no

limbs must be hacked off. But some blood-letting is imperative, so that the public services should be run better and more economically than before. That alone would be sufficient to set the economy on the right track.

The call is for constructive action. Can Israel's elected government summon up the resolution to enact and apply - minimal reforms? Baruch sees this as the challenge.

But the government has at least shaved close to \$1b. off the budget, hasn't it? "It has done that partly by reducing the subsidies on consumer goods, because that does not involve dismissing anybody. When, however, you are fighting price inflation and are burdened at the same time by the index-linkage system - this is not the moment to sponsor what amounts to price hikes."

The government must reduce its purchase of goods and services -

teaching services, medical services, clerical services. "Economizing \$700m. in this way is better than economizing \$1b. under the present system, where two-thirds of the money saved is transferred payments - subsidies on goods and allowances in cash."

Would the abolition of redundant activities, as Baruch suggests, suffice to shave \$700m. off the government's expenditure? "Yes, if you take into account all the benefits in kind that people who can perfectly well afford to pay receive gratis or almost gratis."

"Higher education, for example. Our university fees are among the lowest in the world, outside the Communist block. Each year, 60,000 young people go on receiving tuition in their late teens and their twenties, with a view to earning bigger incomes when they graduate."

"There are other legitimate candidate groups for assistance in the population. Is advanced study a basic need, which must be supplied to those 60,000 families at a fraction of its true cost? Must all the families in the land pick up the tab for that?"

Baruch opposes all subsidies to the rich, and that includes entrepreneurs and exporters. He sees no reason for subsidizing capital (even for productive ventures) or subsidizing exports. Yet, don't these employment-giving branches have to be encouraged?

"Most certainly they do, but in the proper way, that is, by reducing wage costs and stabilizing prices."

The Jerusalem Post's David Krivine talks to Nissim Baruch (below), who recently resigned as director-general of the Treasury after less than four months in office.

Blueprint for action

'Cuts must not just be enacted: they must be applied relentlessly'



(Scope 80)

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THIS BRINGS US to the economic recovery plan, whose absence Baruch deplors. When he took over the Treasury last June, he found no plan, only a scattering of ideas. Now his department has worked out a blueprint, but the government does not adopt it. Finance Minister Yit-

zhak Moda'i pays lip-service to the idea, that is all. The proposal remains a pious hope; it has not been turned into a national work programme.

What precisely does the proposal recommend? "That in the budget year 1985/86 the government should not resort to the printing press. This necessitates a cut in the budget deficit of between \$2b. and \$3b." How to achieve it? Baruch and his colleagues single out three ways of mopping up purchasing power:

Put up the Value-Added Tax - but without authorizing a price rise. Employers will have to carry the cost themselves. That is their contribution to recovery.

Cancel the cost-of-living allowance for one month, not more than that. The wage loss will constitute the workers' contribution to recovery.

Clap on a one-time property tax, and step up private savings. If the government can borrow more from the public, it will be able to print less cash.

WON'T the increased purchase of government bonds by the public come at the expense of other forms of investment, so that what is gained on the swings is lost on the roundabouts?

"Israelis are saving less. The rate has been declining for some time. If we can make them put aside 2 or 3 per cent more, that would be enough. The way to do it is to remove the feeling of uncertainty that has caused the public to discard financial assets."

"People do not feel that saving is worthwhile when the value of money is being eroded as such a pace. The one and only remedy is to restore price stability. That is an essential part of the recovery programme. Once the price index levels off and a proper earning is offered in saving schemes, the public will return to its former frugality."

The Treasury plan contains two further elements. One is to reduce (not to increase, as Deputy Premier David Levy advocated) income tax, thus diminishing the cost carried by business companies and sharpening incentives to work and invest.

The other element - the fifth wheel to the Treasury's cart - is the \$1b. cut in budgetary expenditure. It does not have to be hurtful. The welfare state isn't at risk, provided that everybody does his stint.

"For a start cuts must not be just enacted; they must be applied relentlessly," he stresses. "In the past they never were; on the contrary, expenditure was always expanded in the end. The Defence Ministry has a better record in this respect than other departments. It usually did

what it undertook to do.

"Here is a new opportunity. Yitzhak Rabin, who now holds the defence portfolio, said during the election campaign that a substantial sum can be scraped off the country's military outlays. If he stands by that over the next two years, we should be content."

For the rest a thoroughgoing efficiency drive, as outlined above, will do the trick. The problem in other words is not overwhelmingly difficult. The tragedy in Baruch's eyes is that the present government is not prepared to carry out even the easy straightforward things.

He expected more from a government of national unity. "The two major political parties joined together in order to rise above narrow sectional interests. But I see there is a third party stronger than the other two, the party representing those sectional interests themselves. It is made up of people employed in jobs and occupations that have no right to exist, yet go on existing."

"NO REAL ATTEMPT was made to negotiate a package deal. The Histadrut voiced objections and the government threw up its hands."

Wasn't the Histadrut's Yisrael Kessar protecting the workers' interests as he saw them?

Baruch can scarcely contain his indignation. "When there is inflation, the workers are the losers," he said. "You should know that. The profiteers of inflation are those with big incomes, the property owners."

"Cutting the cost-of-living allowance is part of a scheme for eliminating inflation, and it is to the workers' benefit. The alternative is a collapse of earnings and employment. Yet the Histadrut talks about respecting collective agreements and spreading the burden."

"And then Adi Amora, deputy finance minister, adopted last Monday a fall-back position, expressing the hope that it may be possible to halt the growth of inflation. That means putting up with the present inflation of 800 per cent! Did you ever hear of such a thing? Is that seriously the best we can do?"

Can the package deal still be negotiated? "It is too late. With inflation running at that rate, voluntary arrangements are no longer possible. The government will have to carry out the economic plan on its own authority."

"Moda'i has declared that he will prepare the 1985/86 budget in the spirit of the Treasury's economic plan. I wish him success. But decisions must be taken now if things are to move in the right direction during the financial year ahead. We can't go on marking time."

media. *Newsweek* termed the programme "this season's first visible evidence of intelligent life on television... (TV) doesn't get any more illuminating." *The Wall Street Journal* called *Heritage*, "a classic example of what television can do when it wants to," and *The New York Times* called the programme, "rich and complex... it is a stirring story."

The programme, which took six years to film, takes the history of the Jews from their biblical origins to the present. Eban said that *Heritage* presents what he terms the two currents of Jewish history. "There is the tendency of Jews to close in on themselves and their own particularity, and the tendency of other Jews to throw themselves into the oceans of universal history. It is my doctrine that both of these tendencies will continue as they have for 1,900 years or more. I find (the interplay of these forces) to be an inherently gripping story."

He added, "I saw no point in denying the Diaspora in this production, since it is clear that the Diaspora will go on despite my denial. What the programme is saying is, 'Let's come to grips with these two sources of Jewish vitality.'"

Eban draws Orthodox ire

By WALTER RUBY / Post New York Correspondent

that the Torah existed before, with parts of it written, and other parts orally transmitted. What I said was that the Torah, formerly mostly *b'al peh* was totally written down in the time of Ezra."

Eban, who spoke to *The Jerusalem Post* the day before the Orthodox groups released their statement, said he had taken a historical approach on the question of the origins of the Torah and other issues concerning the early days of the Jewish people. "If I had not done it this way, many viewers would have been offended on an intellectual level... I am not directing this series at Orthodox rabbis, rather to say something to the many assimilated Jews - especially young Jews - who may be alienated from their Jewishness, as well as to the millions of non-Jews who have been watching."

Eban explained that the "model viewer" he had in mind while writing the narration of *Heritage* was "a

Christian American with a medium consciousness of the history I am portraying. He has a general impression that this history happened, but he doesn't know very much."

Eban said he is "gratified" by the preliminary ratings achieved by the first two instalments of *Heritage* already shown. PBS has estimated that about 10 per cent of the U.S. population saw at least some segment of the first two parts of *Heritage*, which would make it the most widely viewed PBS show of all time.

Eban commented, "I find it absolutely staggering that some 20 million Americans have watched part of this programme. This is a new fact in Jewish history. This illustrates the power of the television medium."

He added, "It is extraordinary, too, that this programme, which demands a great deal of the viewer, is approaching the (ratings) levels of the commercial stations."

Heritage has received enthusiastic reviews from much of the American

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Eban said that *Heritage* is "extremely enthusiastic" about *Heritage* and has agreed to broadcast it in English with Hebrew subtitles starting in January 1985. Eban said that BBC Television will begin showing the programme in Britain next spring.

The way to the mountaintop

TORA TODAY / Pinchas H. Peli

you will see my back; but my face must not be seen."

Even Moses cannot see but God's "back," even he can sense him only after he has gone, find his traces in the bygone experience of the soul and recognize his footsteps in the hindsight of history.

In his quest for the glory of God, which must have taken place after the traumatic smashing of the tablets which occurred following his 40 days in the company of God - Moses is told to replace the broken tablets.

"The Lord said to Moses, Chisel out two stone tablets like the first ones, and I will write on them the words that were on the first tablets, which you broke." The rabbis in the Talmud read into the text a striking and daring idea "which you broke" - *asher shibarto - yasher kohacha she-shibarta*, they say, which you deserve to be commended for breaking.

The breaking of the stone tablets was actually a desirable deed. Without this act we would have never

been able to appreciate the value of the tablets. It is only when they are smashed that we are given the task to write new ones out of the fragmented commandments. One finds only that which he loses says Kierkegaard. One receives the Tora - says Rabbi Soloveitchik - only after it is broken and he masters the strength to reassemble the shattered pieces.

WHAT A DIFFERENCE between the giving of the tablets for the first time and the second. This time, the tablets that are going to remain and not be lost come second. Without fanfare, without thunder and lightning, without crowds assembled to watch the festive event. "So Moses chiselled out the two stone tablets and went up Mount Sinai early in the morning." Unlike the first tablets, which were hewn by God's hand - Moses had to chisel the tablets with his own hands. He had to do the job all by himself, even though his fingers were bleeding cutting through the hard stone.

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The Bible reading for Shabbat, October 13, is Exodus 32:12-35:26. Rabbi Peli is professor of Jewish thought and literature at Ben-Gurion University.

He went up the mountain alone, early in the morning. Everyone else in the camp was still asleep as he climbed the mountain a second time, dawn breaking silently over his head. "Then the Lord came down in the cloud and stood there with him." And in his loneliness he heard the words which constitute the main motif of the Yom Kippur liturgy: "The Lord, the Lord, the compassionate and gracious God, slow to anger abounding in love and faithfulness."

The reading for this first Sabbath after Yom Kippur thus comes to drive the lofty communal message of the day of atonement to the heart and home of each individual. The way up the mountain to receive the Tora is an individual, and very often, lonely, arduous and hazardous way. There are however, no other ways to get there.

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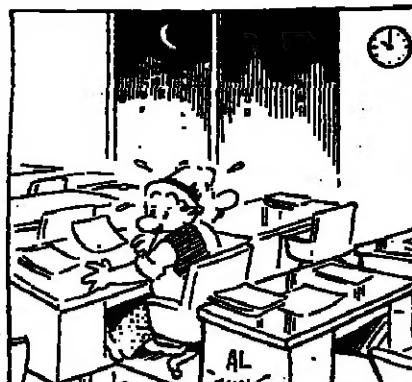
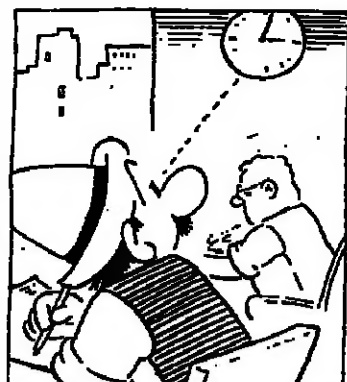
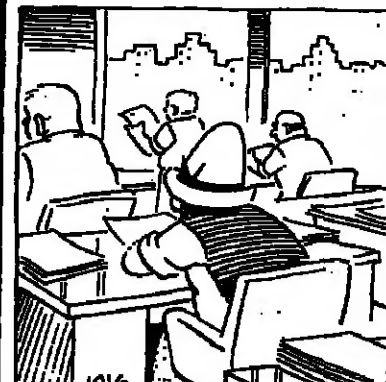
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The American Embassy and the American Consulate General cannot register voters and do not have ballots available.

The Embassy and Consulate General can provide information on the voting procedures in each State and assist voters in submitting the forms necessary to obtain ballots. If you are an American citizen and have not already made arrangements to vote and you wish to do so, you should contact the Voting Officer at the American Embassy, 71 Hayarkon Street, Consular/Citizenship Section, Tel Aviv, Tel. 654338, The American Consulate General, Consular Section, 27 Nathan Rode, Jerusalem, 02-234271, or the U.S. Consular Agent, Mr. Jacob Sussman, 37 Ha'atzmaut Street, Haifa, Tel. 04-672176 immediately to help ensure that your vote is counted.

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FOCUS

Cracking down on the Mafia

By SAMUEL KOO/Rome

AFTER A major crackdown on the Mafia, authorities are now painting a grim picture of the crime syndicate's pervasive reign of terror over Sicily's nearly 1.5 million people and its institutions.

With a strict hierarchical structure, the Mafia chieftains order murders, kidnappings and torture at will, sometimes simply for "fun," according to judicial sources quoted by the Italian media.

Spurred by the confessions of a jailed crime boss who defied the Mafia's code of silence, police recently rounded up at least 62 suspects in a massive sweep described as the biggest breakthrough against the Mafia in 20 years.

U.S. Attorney-General William French Smith called the crackdown which also put U.S. authorities on the trail of other mobsters, "the single most devastating assault on the Mafia in its entire history."

DETAILS OF the structure and tactics of the Mafia have emerged from the testimony by the mobster who turned police informer, Tommaso Buscetta, and the arrest warrants against the arrested suspects.

Some have questioned the value

of Buscetta's 121-page confession, pointing out that the 56-year-old Sicilian spent the last 12 years in prison or abroad, in Brazil, and that he was a relatively low-echelon boss of a family on the losing side of the battle for control of the multi-billion dollar drug trade.

However, Italian investigators say Buscetta's testimony confirms what authorities have suspected all along: until now they have lacked inside corroboration.

Investigators say Buscetta's confessions could help to shed light on numerous kidnappings and murders by gangs.

The description by Buscetta and other imprisoned Mafia suspects essentially confirms the overall picture of the syndicate sketched by Joseph Valachi, an organized crime figure in the United States in his confession to a U.S. Senate panel in 1963.

THE LATEST disclosure describes the Mafia as being organized down to tiny villages. The entire island of Sicily is divided into numerous sectors and assigned to crime "families." It is "run" by a hierarchy of mobsters, headed by the "pope"

with the veto power. He presides over a super commission of 10 "cardinals," representing clans controlling the island's nine provinces, which directs murder operations.

Murders, as easily committed as "having a cup of coffee," nevertheless have to be authorized by the boss of the family controlling the area where the victim will be killed. "Death sentences" for politicians, judges and prosecutors can be issued only by the commission, based in Palermo, the island capital.

SOME OF the political killings in the past several years were linked to feuds among rival clans fighting for

control of Sicily's drug trafficking network.

At the base of the pyramid-like structure are thousands of "soldiers" and "men of honour" who carry out daily chores, ranging from collecting "protection money" from merchants to acting as their bosses' bodyguards.

According to Buscetta, who violated "omertà"—or the gangland code of silence—allegedly to avenge the killings of seven relatives by rival gangs, these men are tested for their loyalty before they take the formal oath required for mobsters to become Mafia men.

Anyone breaking the "honour"

code is subject to harsh punishment, sometimes hacked to death or thrown into a bathtub full of acid after torture.

Directing the "soldiers" in a designated area is the *capo famiglia* (the boss of the family), who is aided by a select group of counsellors.

These bosses in turn report to the head of a region, or one of Sicily's nine provinces. The syndicate is also supported by the so-called *terzo livello* (third level), allegedly composed of politicians, officials and other influential people beyond suspicion who help the Mafia or at least condone their criminal activities, according to Buscetta's testi-

mony. Buscetta, however, gave no names of "third level" members, saying the list is a closely guarded secret known only to the top few mafiosi.

BUSCETTA REPORTEDLY identified the Mafia's "pope" as Michele Greco, 60, a convicted gangland leader who has been a fugitive from justice for nearly two years.

Greco and his 57-year-old cousin, Salvatore Greco, were tried in absentia and sentenced to life imprisonment in July for planning the car-bomb killing of an anti-Mafia judge last year.

Judge Rocco Chinnici, his two police bodyguards and a doorman were killed when the remote-controlled car bomb exploded on a Palermo street on July 29, 1983.

Buscetta is also said to have told authorities that Gen. Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa, Italy's top organized crime fighter, was murdered because he became "too cumbersome."

The general and his 32-year-old wife, Emanuela, were gunned down in Palermo on September 3, 1982. Buscetta said Dalla Chiesa's murder was carried out by a faction based in

Catania, Sicily's second largest city, to heed the wishes of another faction, in Corleone in the mountains outside Palermo.

Official police figures show that Mafia violence has claimed at least 23 lives in Sicily this year, 107 in 1983 and 152 in 1982. Hundreds of others were reported missing during this period, most of them believed to be victims of the Mafia—killed and their bodies thrown into wet concrete in construction sites or dumped into the sea with weights.

Top Italian officials say the latest crackdown has brought close cooperation between Italian and U.S. authorities. Returning from Washington recently, Emanuele De Francesco, Italy's high commissioner for the fight against Mafia, said all law enforcement branches of the two countries were working "harmoniously" to crush Sicily-based drug smuggling rings.

However, both De Francesco and Interior Minister Oscar Luigi Scalfaro have cautioned that the fight against the Mafia is far from over.

"Don't you think the old evil has disappeared," Scalfaro said. "It would be euphoric to say the Mafia is finished." (Associated Press Service)

Dramatic blend of the best

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN / Jerusalem Post Reporter

"I've always loved Jane Austen. I think she's a genius and one of the greatest English writers. Her characters give a wonderful feeling of the early 19th century and yet her work is very modern in many ways," she adds.

In *Two Inches of Ivory*, McEwan gives life to some 15 characters from six of Jane Austen's major novels, and even people unfamiliar with the novels feel like rushing home after the performance to read them, it was reported in the U.K.

"AUSTEN'S CHARACTERS have tremendous vitality and delicious, sharp wit, especially concerning relationships between men and women. Her heroines are very independent for their time and Austen was even described as an early feminist, in her own way," says McEwan.

McEwan has played leading roles in many National Theatre productions. Her most recent National Theatre performances were in *The Rivals* (with Laurence Olivier) and *You Can't Take It With You*.

Her other performances include *A Flea in Her Ear*, *The Way of the World* and *The White Devil*. Her performances with the Royal Shakespeare Company include

Love's Labour's Lost, *Twelfth Night*, *Pericles*, *Much Ado About Nothing* and *Hamlet*.

She has played the title role in the television version of *The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie* and other television performances include *The Barchester Chronicles* (as Mrs. Proudie) and *Mapp and Lucia* (as Lucia).

"I'd like, Israelis to come to my show, not only English people living in Israel. I have many friends in Israel and I'm sure acting there will be a wonderful experience." 51-year-old McEwan says.

It is to be hoped that the wonderful experience will be shared by Israeli audiences, who will now be able to see the "pixie-face comedienne" — as McEwan was called at 18, when she starred in her first West End success.

McEwan will be performing in the Cameri Theatre on October 21 and 22, as well as in the Jerusalem Theatre, the Haifa Theatre and Kfar Sava. Her performance is being sponsored by the British Council and impresarios Shmuel Tzemah and Haim Slutski, together with the Cameri Theatre.

Evening with the master

MUSIC Yohanan Boehm

ISRAELI WIND QUINTET (Uri Shoham, Elhanan Thon, Richard Lesser, Mordechai Reichtman, Meir Rimon) — J.S. Bach: Organ Works, arranged by M. Reichtman (Thon); Abbey, Mt. Zion, Jerusalem, October 7. Preludes and Fugues, Chorale Preludes, 1 Violin Concerto No. 2 (Uri Shoham), Fur...

MORDECHAI REICHTMAN... enriched the repertoire... wind quintet with many excellent arrangements, mostly of works by J.S. Bach. Appropriately for the music season that will mark the tercentenary of Bach's birth, the Israeli Wind Quintet offered a whole evening of music by the great master of counterpoint.

Though concentration on organ music, Reichtman did not try, at least

not always, to imitate the sound of an organ, but re-wrote the parts in line with the five instruments at hand to get the most from sound combinations. The only flaw on this evening was, curiously enough, a certain lack of rhythmic decisiveness. At times one was at a loss to detect the precise timing as, under the prevailing acoustic conditions, lines tended to become slurred, as registers of some instruments (particularly the horn) lingered longer in the air than, for example, the bassoon, which was

often two modest dynamical programs that included no less than 12 Chorales and Chorale Preludes in danger of being too uniform in style and texture. Reichtman went for contrasts in moods and keys to alleviate somewhat this tendency.

I went home in the interval to continue listening over FM, and the radio technicians did a very good job to ensure a clear and well-balanced broadcast for the country's many listeners.

Technical flawless and unity in teamwork continue to be the hallmark of the Israeli Wind Quintet and Bach was well served by their efforts.



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ACROSS

- Its turn to provide the bacon! (6)
- Correct—a supporter of mine is after the Queen (6)
- Shows leading ladies taking boy's part (10)
- Sometimes, he locks his boat up; or down, as it were! (6)
- Presumably regretted having done this (10)
- A container of small articles, we read (6)
- Bows to the ship's company? Hardly! (5)
- Wild West meal (4)
- May be in rifle-range during hostilities (4)
- Enormous numbers of people called the party leaders (5)
- Metallic blue paint? (6)
- One who claims he wants a strike (10)
- I churn out a mischievous boy (6)
- Puts into action plans to make tools (10)
- Angry, looked for a more succinct description! (6)
- Wants courage to be like this? (6)

DOWN

- Sounded like this person was greatly distressed! (6)
- Plot to puzzle us (8)
- Small theatrical company take tea break and say their lines again (6)
- Give a product the push from an advertising agency! (7)
- Can't hold these folk in complete ignorance (6)
- One, living in turmoil, sired ten (8)
- They're sheltered spots, son—OK, but weird (5)
- Getting bags of things needed for the home! (8)
- Painter and musician of the mouthy kind? (8)
- Listen once again for words of agreement (4, 4)
- Fish puddings often cooked by people like this (7)
- Took the chair after an awful fellow (5)
- After baking, slices them all around the edges! (6)
- Food got ready for opening time (8)

'Quickie'

ACROSS

- A meal, laid out (6)
- Came into harbour (8)
- Of best quality (5-5)
- Multiply by two (6)
- Football team (5, 5)
- Allowing no lady (6)
- Vertical, as a cliff (5)
- Made at auctions (4)
- Frame for window (4)
- Military youngster (5)
- Finish (6)
- Rotted (10)
- Fruitlessly (2, 4)
- Vast sandy waste (4, 6)
- Gets out of the way of (6)
- It steers a boat (6)

DOWN

- Digging implements (6)
- Needed (8)
- Overthrow (8)
- International easing of tension (7)
- Ships carrying fuel (8)
- Send (8)
- Religious ceremonies (5)
- Dressed a wound (8)

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Dangerous talk of peace

By YOSEF GOELL

PRESIDENT Jaafar Numeiri of Sudan was quoted earlier this week as advising the Arabs to drop their military option in dealing with Israel "because Israel's defeat militarily is impossible."

In an interview with the Kuwaiti daily *Al-Anba*, Numeiri said, "the Arabs are incapable of defeating Israel militarily." Of equal interest, however, was his addition to the effect that "...we can only defeat Israel through a method of peace."

This latter remark was made in connection with Numeiri's contention that the Arabs have in effect already "accepted the principle of peace" with Israel by endorsing the 1982 Fez Plan for a comprehensive peace with Israel.

Numeiri's statement should be of interest to Israelis and third party observers of developments in the Arab-Israeli conflict for three reasons:

He is justly considered to be an important spokesman for the "moderate" camp in the Arab world on the issue of the attitude towards Israel.

As an ally and client of Egypt, Numeiri often says openly what the Egyptians are thinking but prefer not to say.

The timing of the statement was coordinated with the visit of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak to King Hussein of Jordan for the purpose of their jointly serving as a nucleus for refloating the idea of an international conference on a comprehensive Arab-Israeli peace.

For an Israeli it should be gratifying to hear more and more Arab leaders admit openly - and to Arab audiences at that - that the Arabs no

longer have a viable military option for defeating Israel. This was actually the formula which the late president Anwar Sadat used in trying to sell his "heresy" of the Camp David agreements to his fellow Arabs.

The Sadat view, now repeated by Numeiri, was based partly on the implications of the monumental Egyptian and Syrian military defeats in the Yom Kippur war, which began so auspiciously for them. But even more it was based on the belief of Arab leaders that Israel possesses sufficient atom bombs and the means of delivery to wipe out the Arab world if conventional Arab armies ever succeeded in defeating the Israel Army and confronting this country with the immediate threat of massive invasion and annihilation.

SADAT WAS excommunicated for his pains by the Arab leaders convened in the Baghdad conference. His successor, Mubarak, after six years in the Arab political desert, now hopes that more and more Arab leaders will have the courage to follow King Hussein's lead in restoring relations with Cairo, and according Egypt anew the central role in the Arab world it was accustomed to.

This trend is often called "moderate" in the Western press. It was indeed entitled to be so called were it not for the second part of Numeiri's statement - "we can only

DEFEAT Israel through a method of peace."

This was also part of Sadat's message to the Arab world. To an extent, it is also the attitude of Yasser Arafat in the PLO, a position that has placed his own role as leader of that internally divided terrorist organization in jeopardy.

Which raises the hoary Jewish question: "Is it good or bad for the Jews? Good or bad for Israel?"

THERE IS no doubt that the fact that there has been no war between Egypt and Israel for the past 11 years is good. But one should also remember that there was no war between Egypt and Israel for an equal period between 1956 and 1967. The period of no war between the Egyptian defeat in June 1967 and the beginning of the war of attrition along the Suez Canal in 1968 was much shorter. And only three years separated the end of that war and the outbreak of the Yom Kippur war in October 1973.

One of the reasons there has been no war with Egypt during the past 11 years is the near total Egyptian economic and military dependence on the U.S. as a result of Sadat's resigning of his country away from dependence on Moscow to Amer-



Jaafar Numeiri: "...we can only defeat Israel through a method of peace."

ican orientation.

Another reason is the generally accepted assessment that the Egyptian army has not yet been sufficient-

ly rebuilt from its debacle in the Yom Kippur war, but that task should be completed by about 1988.

Can Israel depend on Egyptian assurances of "no more war," which were made in conjunction with the peace treaty signed in March 1979?

It depends what one means by "depend."

In the short term Mubarak's Egypt seems to be determined to adhere to its commitment of no more war. One of the difficulties confronting Israel, however, is gauging both Arab intentions and capabilities in the long run. Here one runs into guess work: life and death guess work for Israel.

THUS the importance of the "normalization" Israel demanded from Egypt. It is not that trade with Egypt, or mutual tourist and professional exchanges, are intrinsically that important. They are irreplaceable, however, as indicators of intentions.

To judge by Egypt's performance in this area since Mubarak succeeded Sadat three years ago, there is every reason for Israel to be suspicious in regard to Egypt's long-term intentions, especially when those intentions are coupled with the rebuilding of Egypt's military capacity.

Egypt is undoubtedly at the forefront of the "pragmatic" (not the moderate) camp in the Arab world. So is Jordan's Hussein very much part of it, as is Morocco's Hassan, and Sudan's Numeiri.

But should Mubarak succeed in winning a restoration of Iraqi diplomatic recognition, it would NOT be safe to speak of Iraq's also joining the pragmatists on the issue of Israel.

Moreover, it should be absolutely clear that the pragmatic proposal for the "defeat of Israel, through a method of peace," as Numeiri would have it, cuts no ice with the Syrians.

IN EFFECT there has been no war between Israel and Syria for over ten years (with the exception of Arik Sharon's determination to take on the Syrians in the Bekaa two years ago). But that does not mean that Syria has given up her hostile intentions against Israel. President Assad speaks openly of building up Syria's military potential to take on Israel by herself.

Why bring all of this up simply in response to an interview given by a second-level Arab leader like Numeiri? Because we are going to be subjected in the near future to a flood of arguments from well-intentioned (and from some not such well-intentioned) third parties to the effect that the Arab world is on the verge of following Sadat's historic breakthrough to peace.

Nothing could be further from the truth. Arab hostility to Israel is, if anything, stronger today than it ever was. Hostility to Israel is largely a function of the growth in intensity of Arab nationalism in the various Arab countries. And in most Arab countries a modern sense of nationalism is only at its beginning.

Numeiri's statement should serve as a timely reminder that Israel is confronted by an Arab world split between pragmatists and hard-liners in regard to the question of how best Israel should be taken on and defeated. Should the Arabs continue to attack Israel as frequently as possible, regardless of the injury done to the Arabs themselves, in the hope that the 11th try will finally succeed?

Or should a more sophisticated approach be adopted of undermining Israel internally, politically, and socially and of estranging it from international supporters, so that eventually the danger to the Arabs from a final military push will be minimized?

No one in the Arab world is talking (and maybe not even thinking of, but that is more difficult to assert categorically) of negotiating a peace with Israel that would result in a situation similar to the ones that exist between the U.S. and Canada, or between France and Italy.

Since we will be subjected to an inundation of propaganda in the near future, it would be well if, at least in our own minds, we are clear about what is really happening in the Arab world in regard to the non-existent "peace process."

The writer is a member of The Jerusalem Post editorial staff.

DISSENT AND RESPONSIBILITY

By SHMUEL KATZ

THE STALEMATE produced by the July election carried the seeds of one major blessing. It put an end to the virtual stalemate in government. It forced the two major parties to stop tripping each other up and to join forces in tackling the deepening economic crisis.

Success for their union is feasible precisely because the parties are agreed essentially on the measures that have to be taken.

Inevitably, there are and will be differences of opinion on specifics, even within each of the parties themselves - whether for the protection of some special interest or out of differing perceptions of the national good.

Once a decision has been taken, however, it should be implemented with all speed and authority.

It is unfortunate that these trite observations have to be repeated again and again. Even now, some members of the government (happily, it seems, a minority) appear not to have grasped that a drastic curative policy must cause inconvenience and hardship, and that specific measures will cause specific inconvenience and hardship to one or other sector of the public. No sector, moreover, can remain unaffected - except those in the lowest income brackets for whom exemptive provision must be made.

It is also inevitable that every hard decision - to cut public budgets or to reduce private spending - will have

its drawbacks. It is proper that the public should be made aware of the drawbacks. But it is reprehensible that after a decision has been taken members of the government who were outvoted in debate should go out to campaign publicly against the decision.

Mr. David Levy and those of his colleagues who in cabinet opposed the economic decrees which were finally adopted by the majority are committing a political as well as moral sin in reopening the issue to the public and the world outside. It is expressly their duty, once a decision has been taken, to defend that decision, to help the public understand the reason why it was taken, even its harsh implications; and to help soften potential dissatisfactions in the public. That is what collective responsibility means - and demands.

If a minister who is not in charge of a specific policy feels strongly enough that it is a wrong policy, he has the option of resigning - and promoting his views in public. If his feelings are not quite so pressing as to make him resign, he should at least leave it to the ministers directly concerned to make public statements.

There is a third way - which is

highly recommended - for dissident but responsible ministers: to tell the public that there were differences of opinion in the cabinet because these are inevitable in a democratic and free society and that now a decision has been reached, that decision is the policy of the state and all will pull together to make a success of it.

IT IS APPARENT that Mr. David Levy is publicly adopting an "opponentist" attitude in order to improve his credentials as a defender of workers' interests in the forthcoming Histadrut election. Histadrut, Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar, will no doubt feel the need for similar propaganda. By their competition, Levy and Kessar may thus together create serious obstacles in the way of the hard-won critical united policy.

It is urgent that Mr. Shamir and, more particularly, Mr. Peres and his colleagues in the Labour Party should now exert their maximum influence to have the Histadrut elections postponed. The nation, and the

government, need Histadrut elections now like a hole in the head.

IT IS SURPRISING how some of the critics have missed (or have chosen to ignore) the essential feature of the ban on luxury imports (apart from the saving of dollars).

They have made the remarkable discovery that you cannot collect customs dues on goods you do not import. They raise the loss of customs dues as an argument against the ban on luxury goods.

It would follow, in inescapable logic, that if the greatest good for the state lies in collecting customs dues (which, for luxuries, are naturally heavy) the government, far from banning luxuries, should actively encourage and promote their import.

Just what Finance Minister Yoram Andor did in 1981.

Nihilistic criticism of the ban on car imports has gone even further. Some critics have claimed that the saving will not be \$470 million as claimed by government but a mere \$250 million - and therefore, etcetera etcetera.

Nobody, of course, knows exactly how many dollars will have been saved. Government must save wherever and whatever it can; and, no less important, it must be seen to be doing so.

No less salutary in weaning the public away from luxury or unnecessary spending are the obstacles now placed in the way of travel abroad. To succeed, this measure should reduce the number of Israeli citizens travelling from the incredible 700,000 of 1983 to a "normal" figure, like 200,000.

These measures are still a far cry from real belt-tightening. That a great deal has still to be done before the imperative of economy and restraint penetrates the consciousness

of citizens as well as public figures - who are expected even to set an example - may be gleaned from the newspaper trivia of recent days.

The Israel Football Association has chosen this moment to demand an increase of 250 per cent (subsequently moderated to 100 per cent) in the payment by the broadcasting authority for permission to cover the Shabbat games in the *Songs and Goals* programme.

While a steep increase is being imposed on students' fees, an increase vigorously opposed by the students - and universities threaten not to open for the new term for lack of funds, the new head of the Israeli Cultural Centre in Cairo finds the moment appropriate to add to his budget (as reported in *Ma'ariv*) by giving stipends to Egyptians studying Hebrew.

Seven years after Prime Minister Menachem Begin closed down the superfluous office of the prime minister in Tel Aviv, precisely now Premier Peres decides to reopen it.

The actual expenditure in each of these cases may be small; but every such display of obliviousness of the prime need of the hour militates against a climate of restraint - restraint of generosity as well as of appetite.

WHAT IS NEEDED in Israel today is a calculated programme to give detailed guidance to both public figures and private citizens so as to evolve, by specific acts and restraints, a national harmony of belt-tightening. Here, indeed, is a worthy undertaking for another of the band of unemployed and under-employed ministers "without portfolios."

Such a minister should become whether formally or informally, a director of economic restraint. Let

without any real suffering.

Let the competition go on for four or six weeks. Radio and television, perhaps even newspapers, will serve as channels of communication. At the end, the most feasible and most effective suggestions (however many there may be) will be published as guidelines for the public. Israeli manufacturers and other public-spirited citizens will be happy to donate prizes to the successful authors.

Throughout it all, the minister and all others involved should see it as their object to popularize, to make it fashionable, to save, to economize, to "keep up with the Joneses" only in restraint.

This, indeed, even without a minister, is good advice for all of us in the new year. Let us celebrate the discovery that there can be joy in austerity.

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Oct. 25	Thursday	8:50-9:50	Eretz Yisrael in Halacha
Oct. 26	Friday	7:45-8:45	Practical Jewish Law
Oct. 27	Saturday	8:50-9:50	Talmud in English
Oct. 28	Sunday	7:45-8:45	Parashat Hashavua

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Post Political Correspondent Mark Segal talks to Pinhas Goldstein MK

Liberal dose of anger



Maybe Levy is afraid that Moda'i will fight him for the united Likud leadership — and win'

THE LIBERALS' unhappiness with the present state of their alliance with Herut has surfaced strongly following the re-allocation of power and patronage in the national unity government. Some Liberals, like former agriculture minister Pessah Grupper, talk about an instant end to the 19-year-old union. But Pinhas Goldstein MK, acting chairman of the party Knesset caucus, is much more circumspect.

Goldstein, 45, the closest party ally of the Liberal Party leader, Finance Minister Yitzhak Moda'i, says with a sigh: "I really miss Menachem Begin. What a gentleman he was in honouring party agreements. I can only pray that he will recover his health and resume his leadership role."

"He would never have behaved like his Herut successors. They constantly present us with facts accomplished. I'll give you some examples: We had a meeting of the Knesset defence and foreign affairs committee with premier Shimon Peres, when we were informed that Herut MK David Magen was the Likud choice for acting committee chairman in the absence of Abba Eban. Then we were told that Herut's Haim Kaufman had been picked as coalition executive chairman. In both cases, Herut decided and announced the appointments without consulting us. The same goes for a whole series of coalition agreements which we were not asked about."

Goldstein mentions, for example, that Agudat Yisrael's two-MK faction has been awarded a deputy minister position, chairmanship of the powerful Knesset finance committee and a place on the defence and foreign affairs committee. The four-MK Shas faction received a seat at the cabinet table and will be getting a deputy-minister position in the Housing Ministry, while the two-MK Morasha faction received a minister's seat for non-MK Yosef Shapira and a deputy minister position in the Commerce and Industry Ministry, for one of its two MKs, Avraham Verdiger.

All these deals were arranged by Ariel Sharon, with the sanction of the other Herut leaders. But they never had the courtesy, he says, to inform the Liberals what they were doing in their name.

EXPLAINING the background to the rising tension between Herut and the Liberals, Goldstein points to the friction that existed before the November 1983 municipal elections. Herut challenged the existing Gahal agreement and left the Liberals in such places as Petal, Tikva, Ashkelon, Kiryat Mahanah, Kfar Sava and Ashdod.

"The national Herut leadership was totally disinterested in these breaches in our long-standing agreement. I was in charge of organizing the Knesset election campaign — and in that capacity I wrote to then-premier Shimon Peres asking that he order Herut ministers not to appear on behalf of independent Herut city lists, but

only for official Likud tickets. Both David Levy and Ariel Sharon, however, ignored Shimon's request," says Goldstein, ducking a question about the fact that the deputy premier's brother, Maxim Levy, was elected to the mayoralty of Lod on an independent Herut slate.

The next stage in the deterioration of the alliance came during the stormy period when the Knesset list was formed: "Moda'i has an official letter of reassurance from Shimon that no one was contemplating any changes in the existing arrangement for the Knesset list. But when it came to the crunch, Levy and Yoram Aridor managed to reduce the Liberal representation by three places."

"So what are we to conclude? That there is no one in charge in Herut. I sorely miss Menachem Begin, he always delivered whenever he promised anything. No one dared contest his commitments in Herut," declares Goldstein.

THE LIBERALS fought for the national unity government in the knowledge that they would lose out as a result. Thankfully, he says, the portfolio of finance minister reverted to the Liberal Party leader, "who hardly had time to settle in when he found himself bombarded by David Levy."

"Far be it from me to take the deputy premier to task, but in my considered opinion the culture of government involves not washing your dirty linen in public. I find it intolerable that our economy should become a plaything in the hands of politicians aiming at cheaply won personal gains."

"Levy and his fellow Herutniks must realize that if, God forbid, Moda'i fails, it will not be at his

personal cost, but at the cost of the country as a whole.

"I sincerely believe that Yitzhak Moda'i is the only one who can pull the wagon of our economy out of the morass."

"And I would like to remind all those concerned that the present situation was not caused by any Liberal — the last three finance ministers were not members of our party."

GOLDSTEIN IS GRATIFIED that for once the entire Liberal Party had closed ranks behind Moda'i — "for whatever motives."

If the Liberals eventually decide to go it alone, they appreciate that Moda'i's success at the Treasury will have electoral benefits," he says.

Pessah Grupper has already called for a break with Herut. Is Goldstein ready to support such a move? He fields the question with extreme caution. Firstly, he says, if Grupper has such far-reaching proposals, he must subject them to the vote of the party executive forums: "Pessy should not forget that just as it takes time to unify parties, it takes time to break them apart."

Contrary to Grupper's idea, there were two other options — leaving the status quo and merging the Liberals with Herut.

He goes on to point to "the series of injuries done to Liberals of late. Take the example of Sharon: While I would be the last to deny him the right to take a new side, I do challenge his right to sack a loyal civil servant... who has done very well... just because he's a member of the 'Liberal' Party. We saw in Sharon's act the start of a wave of political dismissals of Liberals by Herut ministers."

"Just compare that with the agreement we reached with the Labour

party, whereby they committed themselves not to touch any of our people. Perhaps we should have asked for a written commitment from our Herut allies."

Returning to Levy's attacks on Moda'i, Goldstein bitterly regrets that "all this time not one member of the Herut front-bench uttered a word of remonstrance. None of them tried to stop him. After all, Levy's attacks hurt not only the plans for economic recovery, but the unity of the Likud. If Levy and his ilk succeed in causing the Likud to break up, then the continuation of Labour in power for decades to come will be laid at Levy's door."

AS TO THE PROSPECTS of mending fences in the Likud, Goldstein hopes that the signals made by various Liberal spokesmen through the media have been properly read and registered inside Herut: "We hope they got the message," he remarks.

OF THE GOVERNMENT'S performance so far, Goldstein notes the numerous cases when party lines have been crossed. While the Big Two remain divided on political issues, there have been interesting combinations on economic policy. While Moda'i finds supporters in Sharon, Labour's Moshe Shalev and Herut's Moshe Katzav, Levy has joined forces with Shimon's Amnon Rubinstein and Yehuda's Ezer Weizman. He expresses anger "at having heard from Labour colleagues how Levy scuttled the scheme to freeze part of the C-o-L allowance. He should at least have given Moda'i '90 days' grace."

"In my considered opinion, we'll see the first fruits of an economic recovery in a few months' time, if Moda'i is allowed to get on with the job."

"We Liberals do have an ideology, and previous finance ministers went against it. Even a Liberal like Moda'i has to deviate, albeit painfully, from his own ideology. But this is due to the size of the calamity."

"One thing I do know is that at the Treasury they feel that, finally, they have someone in charge who knows what he's about. A clear indication of this was his decision to bring back Dr. Emmanuel Sharon as director-general."

Goldstein speaks with considerable warmth of Peres and the backing he has offered to his Liberal finance minister: "That was apparent at the key meeting with Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar, when the government team consisted of Peres, (Economic Minister) Gad Ya'acobi, Moda'i and Levy. I'm told that Levy reproached Kessar: 'If you don't fight them, then I will.' So what could Peres or even Kessar do?"

GOLDSTEIN REMINDS me of his initiative to postpone the Histadrut elections scheduled for next April: "I sent urgent telegrams to Peres and Levy on this issue."

"I believe that the elections should be put off so that economic policy can be formulated without the ministers involved squinting in the direction of the Histadrut electorate."

"It's high time, anyway, for the Likud to be co-opted onto the top Histadrut and Hevrat Ha'Ovdim executive forums. We have grand coalitions in the government and the WZO, why not in the Histadrut? Anyway, I hope the Histadrut leadership will respond to my call to put off the elections."

Goldstein cannot confirm rumours of Levy's plans to repeat his 1981 "Strongman for the Histadrut" act, but he is ready to say: "He's set

himself up as the protector of the wage-earners, yet he fails to grasp that he's harming their interests."

"Mind you, I wouldn't go so far as to ask why Levy turned down the Finance Ministry on a number of occasions. He's never really explained his motives."

"I wonder whether the deputy premier really has in mind the likelihood of the Likud breaking up, with him pushing Herut into the opposition, enabling him to defeat Shimon in the next leadership round?"

"If his mind really works along such lines, perhaps there is another scenario: the Likud stays united, Moda'i succeeds at the Treasury, the Likud parties merge."

"Maybe Levy is afraid that in such a situation, Moda'i will fight him for the united Likud leadership — and win. After all, not all parts of Herut accept Levy's populism. There are major forces in that party which support the economic line set by former finance minister Yigael Cohen-Orad and now followed by Moda'i. It's also illuminating to see how Sharon supported Moda'i against Levy, and yet they talk of an alliance between them."

Goldstein is fairly optimistic that a break-up of the Likud can be avoided now. Along with fellow Liberals, he is putting his trust in Shimon re-asserting his primacy within Herut and putting the Herut house in order. True, he concedes, Herut in the post-Begin era has still not settled the question of the succession: "They don't have a clear leadership, at least that's how things appear to the outsider."

"I fear that if some political wisdom is not infused into the Herut front bench, the Likud could blow apart. And if we go our separate ways, only Labour will benefit."

Yet, I suggest so many in Herut seem to disdain the Liberals, calling them *transmittim* (free-loaders). "True," says Goldstein. "There are many in Herut who dislike us Liberals. But then it may be said that a political party is not exactly a social club. We Liberals do have a special identity and we have to bring back our middle-class constituency to the Likud."

"This segment of the community was badly hurt during Yoram Aridor's term at the Treasury. It could be argued that if a party does not bring its 'political dowry' to a union then it's dispensable. I trust that once Moda'i helps solve the burning problems of the economy, we will be able to turn our attention to those elements who used to belong to the traditional General Zionist constituency and who have in recent years strayed into other party pastures."

"If we succeed in this aim, then Herut will regard us as a worthwhile partner; if not, then Herut will wish to proceed without us."

HE SINCERELY believes that if the Likud lays more emphasis on Liberal ideology it will increase its support. But he warns: "We should not dismiss as too far-reaching the possibility that we Liberals may eventually be forced to quit the Likud because of Herut pressures. After all, if a politician or a body of politicians senses that someone is out to destroy him or them, then he or they should not wait for the axe to fall."

"We may come to the conclusion that a faction of four or even two MKs can more effectively pursue their political ideology than a group of 18 MKs. But, of course, if the split occurs then both parties will lose."

Meanwhile, Goldstein does not intend losing time: as soon as the recess ends, he and Herut MK Micha Reiser will ask permission of the coalition executive to table a joint bill raising the threshold for admission of Knesset lists from 1 per cent to 3 per cent. This, he feels, is an adequate response to a deeply felt public demand.

But didn't Sharon commit the Likud to prevent such a measure in the secret deal with Agudat Yisrael's Avraham Shapira? "I'm no rubber stamp. Anyway, no one told us officially about that deal. I, too, learned about it via the press. The commitment was never approved by the parties' executive forums or by the Likud Knesset faction."

And what about the looming Herut leadership contest? Goldstein concedes that it is an internal Herut matter. But he stresses, if Herut really wants to keep the partnership with the Liberals intact, it must take the Liberals' views into account over who will head the Likud list at the next elections — "that is, if it survives until then."

When confronted by the three leadership options open to Herut after Shimon, Goldstein makes no secret of his preference for the top job if it is contested by Levy, Sharon and Arens. He would opt for Arens.

A political game

Eliahu Shahaf

world championship contest is being held between the two best players in the world. As far as their chess prowess is concerned, it can be said that they are evenly matched.

But beside chess there is the factor of politics. An Israeli journalist, who knows Kasparov personally ("a most amiable young man") is convinced

Gary would not be allowed to win the match.

The darling of the Soviet chess authorities is Anatoly Karpov, a pure Russian and a member of the Communist party. Kasparov (born Weinstein) is of Jewish descent. He displays independence, which is not to the taste of the Soviet chess fathers.

One naturally might ask whether these factors would have much influence on what happens over the board, in the battlefield. The answer is yes — quite a lot. The psychological means of terror were employed by the Russians in the 1978 Karpov-Korchnoi match, including the use of a parapsychologist, who much annoyed Korchnoi.

Kasparov may be threatened, for example, with being deprived of his West German car. The pressure put on a player in the USSR is well-illustrated by the fact that Boris Spassky was harshly treated after he had the "misfortune" of beating Karpov in the Linares tournament last year. Spassky finally severed his ties with the Soviet chess world and

now plays under the colours of France (he is married to a French woman and has lived in France in recent years). Those well-acquainted with the Soviet chess world can tell a thousand and one tales about what goes on behind the curtain. It can be said that in chess, as in life, everything is possible.

The true story of the Karpov-Kasparov match may never be told. We can only wait and see what happens on the stage of the Moscow Column Hall, where Anatoly Karpov and Gary Kasparov are confronting each other. Whoever wins the match, one thing is certain: chess lore will be enriched with new treasures to be enjoyed by millions of chess fans throughout the world.

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South African rand			69.584
Belgian franc (10)			200.15
Austrian schilling (10)			227.68
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Winning Washington

THE information that has been made public officially and non-officially, about Mr. Peres's talks in Washington would indicate that the Prime Minister has good reason to be pleased.

Not only was he well received, but President Reagan and his aides apparently gave a very sympathetic hearing to Mr. Peres's exposition of Israel's present economic plight. Thus the President immediately issued a statement designed to reassure Israel's present and future creditors, and there was agreement to give Israel this year's grant aid at the outset in a single sum.

In addition there was apparently a warrant for Mr. Peres to conclude that Israel's new aid requests would be favourably examined, and, no less important, that the Administration was willing to help Israel launch a long-range effort to boost U.S. investment in the country.

Precisely how all these matters will be translated into reality will become clear only in the weeks and months ahead. On the eve of an American presidential election, it could not be expected that any possible points of contention or disagreement would be given to display.

Yet it should not be supposed that even the most generous of U.S. responses will absolve the government from devising and implementing a coherent economic policy based on radically different notions of public expenditure than existed until now. As in our military outlook, so too on the economic front, it must be realized that the U.S. will only help us, over the long run, if we help ourselves.

Without explicit signs of such self help, no U.S. Administration, no matter how friendly, could long sustain largesse.

Upon his return, Mr. Peres will probably report to the public on the favourable responses he encountered in Washington. But he will also have to underline to the public, and to his fidgety ministers, who would, of course, prefer to avoid contractions of their budgets, that reform still begins at home.

Mending fences

EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT Hosni Mubarak's visit to Amman this week has been carefully monitored in Jerusalem for any indication that the formal rapprochement between Jordan and Egypt represented a weakening of Egypt's commitments under its peace treaty with Israel.

Remarks attributed to Mubarak's chief political aide, Dr. Osama al-Baz, on the eve of the visit, that Egypt's Arab commitments took precedence over those to Israel, which he described as a "danger to world peace," were far from encouraging, and they drew an appropriately sharp response from the Foreign Ministry.

In the event, al-Baz's outburst on Jordanian TV has emerged as quite out of key with the statements attributed to Mubarak both during the visit and on his return to Cairo yesterday.

Egypt remains committed to Camp David, Mubarak stressed, and this commitment has nothing to do with its relations with Jordan or any other Arab country.

While conceding Jordan's right to oppose Camp David - something stressed repeatedly by Hussein since diplomatic ties with Egypt were restored two weeks ago - both Mubarak and Hussein have nevertheless indicated that they had agreed on some form of "common strategy" to deal with the Palestine problem.

Just what this strategy might be was not spelled out by either man. And nor is it likely to be before the U.S. presidential election next month, after which America's intentions with regard to the peace process and its own initiatives will become clearer.

Hussein has already expressed his scepticism that anything much can be achieved either with the new government in Israel, or with the administration in Washington. His preference, so he has been saying repeatedly, would be for some form of international conference embracing all the parties involved as well as both superpowers.

Mubarak, on the other hand, has by no means ruled out a revival of the American peace initiative after next month's election, and was extremely careful this week not to close the door on such a possibility - despite the pressure he might well have come under to do so from Hussein, to judge by the king's public statements.

For Jerusalem, the longer term implications of this week's summit in Amman are thus not yet apparent. In the immediate short term, the messages would appear to be that the latest developments in Egyptian-Jordanian relations will have little or no effect on Israel's relations either with Jordan or with Egypt.

U.S. GRANTS

(Continued from Page One)

fighter, and enhancing strategic cooperation between the two countries.

The newly created U.S.-Israeli economic committee is slated to convene in the coming days to consider additional long-term proposals designed to strengthen the Israeli economy. Israel is seeking new U.S. government financing through the Export-Import bank and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation to promote private U.S. investments in Israel.

The prime minister is scheduled to spend most of today in New York meeting with American bankers and businessmen in what Israeli officials are calling a "full court press" designed to generate more private commercial support for Israel.

In that regard, Israeli officials were encouraged by Reagan's statement at the White House that the U.S. will help Israel meet any future balance of payments problems - a signal to Wall Street that Israel remains a good commercial risk for more loans.

Peres yesterday scrapped a proposal to return to Washington today to sign a declaration at the White House with Reagan in support of the U.S.-Israeli free-trade area. Congress on Tuesday completed legisla-

tion authorizing the free-trade area but not in time for such a signing ceremony to take place during the Reagan-Peres meeting.

At that time, Reagan announced that the U.S. and Israeli negotiators had been instructed to complete their agreement within 30 days.

White House officials were still anxious for a formal Reagan-Peres signing ceremony and raised the possibility of today. Israeli officials were initially inclined to go along with the plan, but yesterday they rejected it for two reasons: First, the second day of Succot is observed by Jews in the Diaspora as a holiday. It might look unseemly for an Israeli prime minister to fly to Washington at that time even though Israelis only celebrate the first day of Succot.

And secondly, Peres has already received some criticism for appearing to endorse Reagan's bid for reelection against Democratic challenger Walter Mondale. Peres emerged from the White House meeting with warm praise for Reagan. He later also praised Mondale, with whom he met in New York on Wednesday.

There was some concern among Israeli diplomats and others that yet another "photo opportunity" with the president might needlessly upset Israel's many Democratic friends in the U.S.

HOW DOES it feel to represent a country that is on "the cutting edge of modern technology," a rival of Japan in electronic ingenuity, and yet so bankrupt that loans are counted in odd millions of dollars and so inflation-ridden that its own currency is an embarrassment?

No doubt Shimon Peres and Yitzhak Shamir know the full answer. It must surely be a very strange feeling. Israel is at one and the same time, very near absolute and immediate economic chaos and full of potential as a world-beater in industries coming to the fore in the second half of the 1980s.

This extraordinary contradiction between what we are and what we could - and should - be, is the common denominator which underlies all the individual, isolated events in both the macro-economy and micro-economy. It is, at the root, what the argument in the government is all about. David Levy is not merely another power-hungry politician; he is the voice of a very large section of the work force, the mouthpiece of a self-contained socio-economic attitude. Similarly, the troubles of Ata, the strikes at Vulcan, the threatened collapse of the textile and other industries, the whole question of subsidies, the capital market - everything comes back to one overriding issue: Is Israel going to slip back into the ranks of the under-developed Third World, and try and make its way on that basis, or will it join the beckoning era of the "third industrial revolution," in which data and computer-based industries take countries to hitherto almost unimaginable standards and qualities of living.

If it were a simple matter of black-and-white, as it is sometimes painted, one would be justified in wondering what all the fuss is about. Who could be against a better life for everyone? Unfortunately, it is far more complicated.

LIVE AND LET DIE

By PINHAS LANDAU

LET US CONSIDER some of the implications of the social and economic revolution that underlies the "Economy of the Nineties," beginning to emerge in countries, not all of them in the West. The first major area is education.

In order to participate, in order to attract and develop the industries that form the cutting-edge of the revolution, a country needs a work-force that is numerate, literate, and computer-literate. This education has to start at the early grades of junior school, so that by high school the student is equipped to begin building foundations for the specialization he will pursue at undergraduate and post-graduate levels. Even more important, the many who do not go on to higher education, must be readied in junior and high school for vocational study or occupational training that will make them skilled workers in a world where unskilled workers are a costly luxury.

All over the developed world the trend is to replace unskilled manual and white-collar workers with automated and/or computerized facilities. One straw in the wind, on our local scene, was this week's announcement from Bank Discount that it is introducing a new, non-stop, no-people, all-machine customer-service facility in some of its branches. If it works - and it will - then it will be expanded. Results:

More efficiency, better service. Less costs, fewer jobs.

That is just one example of the shape of things to come. Those with the requisite educational background will get the jobs that are, for the most part easier, more interesting and more satisfying than those of the past.

But what will happen to the labour market? Clearly, it will be changed beyond all recognition. The disparate interests of the skilled and unskilled groups of workers will pull them farther and farther apart. Umbrella organisations of trade unions will be ripped asunder by the competing forces within them.

But the trade unions will have more to contend with. As the concept of the electronic cottage takes hold - as more and more jobs can be done by the worker from his home or workshop, using his private computer terminal to link him with his place of work, the common interest of fellow workers in a shared workplace will disintegrate.

Every person will have a more specific role to play, either by himself or as part of a small team. Wage negotiations at the industry and even the plant level will become meaningless. Personal contracts will dominate. The labour market for the higher-level jobs will be a personalized one, based on individual talents and qualifications.

It isn't just a pipe-dream. A fleet-

ing glimpse at the structure of the local futuristic industries stars - Scitex, Elscint et al. - shows that the wage-slip of most of the upper echelon is vastly different from the Israeli norm. There is only one entry on the plus side - salary. No car allowance, telephone, professional literature, vacations, clothing and the rest of the clutter found on most pay sheets. This is the shape of things to come.

In the future, recipients of this kind of pay-slip will tend more and more to demand the parallel "cleaning-up" of the deduction side. They'll seek to pay just income-tax and national insurance, and not the host of bits and pieces that our idiot tax-system has spawned. People who are paid according to their efforts and results will demand the right to spend their money as they see fit, not as others dictate.

THE WEALTH produced by this kind of economy will be sufficient to keep even quite a large section of the work force, left out by reason of education or other circumstance, at a more than tolerable standard of living. But what will they do? Herein lies the great challenge of social policy. Bleating about minimum wages and propping up the mortally ill industries of yesterday will not provide answers. Make-work jobs cannot be anything more than make-believe solutions, valid only in the very short run.

There is, of course, much more to be explored in this vein. My colleague, David Krivine, has already examined, in these pages, some of the impact of the new technologies in the military sphere. Armies may well become much smaller. Weapons will be far more accurate, precise and deadly; above all they will be far more costly. The result could be the concept of the citizens' army, the levee-en-masse that emerged from the French Revolution, will go the way of the dinosaur. The small, professional army of specialists and

technicians will re-emerge, after a gap of some hundreds of years.

All this, and much more, is not science-fiction. It is here and now. The question is: are we going to join that trend, or are we to continue being pulled backwards and thus downwards? This wide-ranging issue, which will determine the future of the country, has nothing to do with the standard Israeli squabbles. We could keep or not keep Judea and Samaria, oppress or not oppress the Arabs, be religious or irreligious. Nor has it got anything to do with democracy. We could easily end up like South Korea or Taiwan from a political as well as an economic point of view.

Nevertheless, it is the issue, because it affects every aspect of every person's life. Above all, it is the issue because, depending on whether the forces of future opportunity overcome the opposing array of blinkered populism, is the question of whether the battered economy, now on its last legs, can attract or retain the human and financial capital necessary to pull it round.

In this context, it should be clear that the marginal millions that Peres may or may not extract from Reagan will not resolve or determine anything final. What is far more indicative of where we are going is the rash of industrial disputes round Haifa. If Ata will be saved - again - with taxpayer's money, and if Urdan's attempt to salvage some of the mess that Vulcan became under Koor, is foiled by the Vulcan workers' Luddism, then the outlook is black, blacker than ever.

If David Levy and Yisrael Kessar, those latter-day Robin Hoods, maintain their success in bleeding productive industry to death so that their "weak classes" can continue to buy three loaves of bread for the price of one afternoon paper, then it's goodbye to the Third Industrial Revolution and, indeed, to the Third Commonwealth as we know it.

READERS' LETTERS

THE RITUAL AND ETHICAL ASPECTS OF JUDAISM

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, - You are to be commended for bringing to our attention, the Rosh Hashana Magazine, of September 26, two such stimulating, thought-provoking articles as "Conceptual convolutions" by Michael Shashar and "Different strokes" in which Yosef Goell reports on a conference held at Kibbutz Hatzor on the proposed "Movement for Humanistic Secular Judaism." They share a common thesis, developed from diametrically opposite points of view. Both reflect the effort on the part of so many to drive a permanent, immovable wedge between the ritual and ethical aspects of Judaism.

Michael Shashar so narrows the concept of "a treasured people" as to reduce to irrelevancy the entire ethical dimension of Judaism. He writes: "It seems that we need to lay down an important fundamental rule: human values, be they in the social-cultural realm or any other, are not the exclusive possession of any people, but are shared by particular individuals - in many nations and there is no organic connection between those values and the socio-political form of a nation" (emphasis mine). Yosef Goell, on the other hand, quotes Professor Bauer as saying: "Those who so believe (in a divine being) can undoubtedly be humanists too, but it should be clear that this organization is not for them."

It seems to me it would be more constructive for all parties concerned to devote their thought and creative energy to exploring how to maintain the unity of Judaism rather than how to separate and divide ourselves. Were we to undertake this exploration seriously, we might yet become, if not a "light unto the nations" (which incidentally, despite Shashar, is a prophetic idea, of Isaiah 42:6), at least a light unto ourselves.

EPHRAIM I. BENNETT
Netanya.

MASADA BAR MITZVA

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, - Six hundred people have just returned from Israel from one of the greatest experiences in Jewish life - a bar and bat mitzva on Masada. There were 616 children who celebrated the *simha*, and four of them served as proxies for four Russian refugee children who could not make the journey. The great success of this special tour was due in large part to the supreme efforts of the Ministry of Tourism, El Al Israeli Airlines, Trans Global Tours, the

tour operator, the hotels in which they stayed, and to the marvellous Israeli guides. We want to shout from the rooftops to tell everyone what a positive experience this was, and to praise Israel for showing the world how high its tourism standards are, in spite of the political and economic problems which currently prevail. The warmth of the people, both on a professional and personal level, is still Israel's greatest asset.

CEIL SHAR
MARILYN ZIEMKE
Livingston, New Jersey.

HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, - For a number of years, an organization called Elah has been active in the field of psychotherapeutic work with Dutch Holocaust survivors and their families. Several therapists with experience in this specific work are now extending their skills to a broader public.

Groups of Holocaust survivors and/or children of Holocaust survivors of different countries of origin are being formed and will start to meet in the fall, after the holidays. The meetings will be held on a weekly basis in Jerusalem, and in the Sharon area or Tel Aviv.

The purpose of the meetings is to create a situation in which both generations, the survivors and the second generation (not necessarily of the same family) will be able to explore these facets of their lives which prevent them from having a satisfying relationship either with each other and/or with third parties - and to get help in finding more satisfying modes of communication. For further information, your

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AGUDA STAND

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, - I read with some dismay the review by S.T. Meravi of the reprint of Frieda Lawrence's book "Not I but the wind..." (September 26). I have read the book, but I suppose that many of your readers have not. Mr. Meravi is entitled to doubt that Lawrence was a "genius" - his inverted commas not mine - and to take a dim view of Frieda von Richthofen's conduct of life. However, the fact remains that she had the

The contention is totally at variance with the reality. Agudath Israel of America is known, to anyone familiar with the American Jewish scene, for its outspoken public support of the *Giyur K'Halacha* amendment in the face of Conservative and Reform opposition. It has consistently declared, in the public forum, attempts by certain secular Jewish organizations and Conservative and Reform groups to influence the outcome of the debate in Israel through their veiled threats of withholding contributions to UJA and other pro-Israel funds.

Moreover, while Agudath Israel here has worked together with secular Jewish organizations on occasions where the safety of Jews is involved, it stands out in its consistent position against Orthodox participation in such religious umbrella groups as the Synagogue Council of America, out of the view that such membership impugns legitimacy to the ideological premises of Conservative and Reform. Agudath Israel of America has taken these stands openly and unabashedly in spite of any practical implications that may result from others' attempts to portray it as attacking Conservative and Reform Jews, as opposed to philosophies, policies, and rabbinic pretence.

YITZCHOK BRANDRISS,
Director of Public Affairs,
Agudath Israel of America
New York.

PENFRIENDS

CHARLES DALGART of P.O.B. 6874, San Jose, California 95150, is a native of Denmark who would like to have Israeli penfriends.

FRIEDA LAWRENCE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, - I read with some dismay the review by S.T. Meravi of the reprint of Frieda Lawrence's book "Not I but the wind..." (September 26).

I have read the book, but I suppose that many of your readers have not. Mr. Meravi is entitled to doubt that Lawrence was a "genius" - his inverted commas not mine - and to take a dim view of Frieda von Richthofen's conduct of life. However, the fact remains that she had the

courage to leave her three little children, not to see them again for many years and the memoirs she wrote after D.H. Lawrence's death are a moving document which nobody but your reviewer has called "bombastic and mad."

Mrs. Drabble in her introduction rightly says that this is a remarkable piece of writing in its own right.

DR. R. GOTTSCHALK
Haifa.

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DAIHATSU AUT. AC - R	18	0.28	59	343	49	1000	
E SUBARU ST - R	20	0.29	65	389	57	1150	
F CHARMANT SUBARU	22	0.35	69	427	61	1260	
G SIERRA AUT. AC - R	25	0.40	79	490	70	1490	
H SOLARA - R	25	0.40	79	490	70	1490	
AUT. AC - PS	30	0.45	86	539	77	1550	
M MINI BUS	35	0.45	89	590	80	1900	
V SUBARU PICK UP	20	0.43	60	420	60	1300	

AUT - Automatic R - Radio AC - Airconditioned PS Power steering
Prices in U.S. Dollars subject to change without prior notice

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